FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

Valuable Land for Sale.

ONE Tract on Little River in Randolph county, containing 625 acres, on which is a first rate Dwelling and Kitchen, nearly new, with other out-houses; and also a valuable orchard. This tract contains about 50 acres of b tom land on said River.

One other tract containing 300 acres, with Dwelling and other out-houses, about 60 acres under cultivation. This tract has valuable Timber, and is mostly level land.

The above tracts of land are valuable wheat, corn, oats and tobacco lands.

One other tract containing 800 acres. This tract abounds with valuable timber, and is very valuable grazing land.

The above Lands are South of Asheboro' about 15 miles, and North of Troy, in Montgomery county, about 12 miles. The locality is in as healthy a portion of the State as any in North Carolina.

Refugees desiring to purchase lands will find the above to be very desirable property. Terms easy. My address is Caraway, Randolph county, N. C.

NATHAN SPENCER.

Jan'y 3, 1863. 91*8tpd

640 Acres of Valuable Land for Sale!

THE subscriber offers for sale, Six Hundred and Forty acres of land in Talladega County, Alabama, situated near the line of Coosa and Talladega Counties, about sixteen miles from the rail road, leading from Talladega town to Selma, and three from the rail road which is now in progress of building,—leading from Opelaca to Selma. These lands are most admirably adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn, wheat, &c., yielding from fifty to sixty bushels of corn, and from forty to fifty of wheat per acre, with other products in a like proportion. There are on the premises, a comfortable dwelling, and all other necessary out houses; also a cotton gin, grist mill and thresbing machine. There are about One Hundred acres of cleared land, fifty of which are bottom lands, besides two hundred and fifty acres more of never-failing bottom lands, which could be prepared for cultivation at a very trifling expense. It is well watered lying on each side of Hatchet creek, which is a never-failing stream, and capable of turning almost any amount of machinery. As to health, it is unsurpassed by any place in the State.

The above lands present every inducement for persons wishing to remove west; or to those who may wish to engage in the business of manufacturing; or to such as may wish to remove their families out of the reach of our invading foe.

Persons desiring further information respecting said lands, can apply to Mr. David Murphy, Fayetteville N. C., or to Mr. Daniel C. McNeill, St Paul's P O., Robeson County, N. C.

Persons wishing to purchase will please address me at "Fair Play P. O." Robeson County, N. C.

M. McNAIR

Nov. 21st, 1862. 82*tf

Cards! Cards!!

JOHN GAINEY is prepared to upset and work over old Cotton and Woolen Cards. The Cards repaired by him will amply satisfy the owner of said Cards, as the charges for the repairs are moderate. Send your Cards and they will be attended to. He can be found in Sampson county, near Warrenville Post Office.

Jan'y 24, 1863. 97*4tpd

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 25th day of November last, my boy WILLIS, aged about thirty years. Willis is about 5 feet 10 inches high, of dark complexion, has a downcast look a little stooping, and limps slightly in his walk caused by a severe burn on (I think) his left thigh and leg. When last heard from, said boy was in the neighborhood of Laurinburg, N. C., and I have no doubt is trying to make his way to the free States either by way of Wilmington, N. C. to the yankee fleet or through the country in some other direction. I have good reason to believe that he has been passing on a permit written by himself with a false signature, and may attempt to pass himself as a free negro. I will pay the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me, or half the amount for his lodgment in any jail within the limits of the Southern Confederacy so that I can get him.

W. R. MEDLIN.

Clio, Marlboro' Dist., S. C., Jan. 14 95*4tpd

Confederate States of America:

In Confederate District Court for the District of Cape Fear, in the District of North Carolina, at Salisbury, December Term, 1862

GENERAL ORDERS.

1ST. The Clerks of the several District Courts will not issue execution for costs, in sequestration cases, until three months after decrees, to enable defendants to pay into court without execution.

2d. Defendants paying costs to Marshal, in Sequestration cases, will file in the several Clerks' Offices, on or before Spring Term, 1863, the receipts of Marshal, to enable the Clerks to ascertain what will be due for interest at the expiration of twelve months from the time of the decree.

3d. Defendants against whom decrees were entered at last Spring Term, will pay to the Receivers the interest that may accrue and remain unpaid, within three months after Spring Term, 1863, or execution will issue therefor; and they will be subjected to the costs of issuing and collecting the same.

4th Receivers to whom decrees, in part or in whole, are paid, must immediately notify the Clerks of such payment and the Clerks will not issue execution when payments are thus made.

Ordered by the Court, that the Clerk of this Court cause publication of the above General Order to be made weekly, for four consecutive weeks, in the months of January and February, in the State Journal, Fay Observer, Asheville News, Carolina Watchman, and Wilmington Journal. And furnish a copy thereof to the Clerks of the District Courts of Pamlico and Albermarle, to be spread upon the records of said Courts.

Attest,

DAN. COLEMAN, Clk C. D. C.

Jan. 13th, 1863. 96-4w

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, A. D. 1862.

Mary Griffen, Kenneth Haynes, Warren Haynes and others, *against* Calvin Haynes, Joseph A. Haynes, Bunberry Haynes and Milton Haynes.

Petition for sale of Land for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Calvin Haynes, Joseph A. Haynes, Bunberry Haynes, and Milton Haynes, the Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively, in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of February next, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A Rowland, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of November, A. D 1862.

89*6tpd JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 29, 1863.

TAXATION.—Whatever else of good or ill this war has produced, there is no doubt of its resulting in an enormous and enduring system of taxation. To alter slightly a well known political maxim, "eternal *taxation* is the price of liberty." And we hope that the people have made up their minds cheerfully to pay the price, far more cheerfully, it should be, than they now pay the taxes levied by the extortioners of all grades and pursuits.

We have looked through the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and find there the most earnest recommendation of an immediate and very comprehensive tax law. He desires to raise sixty-three millions of dollars per annum by direct taxes. Of this amount thirty five millions he proposes to get by a tax of one per cent. on all the kinds of property which were taxed one-half of one per cent. last year (when the State paid the tax instead of the people.) And twenty-eight millions he proposes to raise by a tax of ten per cent. on gross incomes. These incomes he estimates at 280 millions; that is, 7 per cent. on four thousand millions worth of property. The whole would, he supposes, produce sixty millions of net revenue, allowing three millions for expenses and contingencies.

The object of this large tax is to pay forty-eight millions of interest on the public debt and have a surplus of twelve millions to apply to reduction of the debt itself.

Incidental objects are the reduction of the circulation by which prices would be brought to a sounder basis, and such a help to the public credit as to bring down the rate of interest on the public debt, for which purpose he also urges the guaranty of the government debt by the States.

The Secretary discusses these matters at great length, and, so far as we can judge, with ability. He anticipates an enormous fall in the price of produce by the adoption of his plans for reducing the circulation and bringing it back to a money standard. This might be hard upon speculators and extortioners, and indeed produce a pinch among all classes, but it is necessary to the restoration of a condition of soundness.

RECONSTRUCTION.—The Richmond Dispatch is surprised at the talk of reconstruction which comes to us daily from the North in the speeches and writings of the "peace party" there. It cannot understand how they can dream of such a thing after all that has passed. We should be surprised also, but for the "reconstruction" views lately advanced by the Richmond Enquirer, which are doubtless regarded at the North as the expression of the desire of the great body of the Southern people, who think of nothing of the kind except with horror, and will under no circumstances submit to it. Other cases considered, it is surprising that the Editors of the Enquirer have not been sent to Castle Thunder for printing Graves's letter and advocating reconstruction. The Northern mind is also no doubt influenced, and "aided and encouraged," by the slanders of the Enquirer and its abettors, which represent that there is a "plot" to break down the Confederate government among the great body of the people of North Carolina who elected Gov. Vance. We have no idea that these slanderers themselves believe this, their object being merely to advance certain personal and party purposes, but it is not surprising that the North should believe it false, for he did not believe there was a member so lost to all sense of honor, decency and truth.

MAGISTRATES.—To show to what an extent *party* has heretofore influenced the appointment of Justices of the Peace by the Legislature, (or rather by the members from the counties, for in practice the appointments are made for each county by the members thereof,) it appears that during the present session one member presented a list of fifty-two persons to be appointed in his county, avowedly for the purpose of securing a change in the politics of the Magistracy of his county. This shows that the party in power in that county had been so proscriptive in their appointments that when they were beaten and men of different politics came in, it was necessary to create so large a number as 52 to overcome the party majority. In other words, it would seem that *all* the Magistrates in the county must have been of one party.

This is all wrong—wrong now as in the first instance. The Judiciary should ever be kept apart from and above all party. It is true that men find it difficult, after experiencing a grievous wrong for many years, to resist the temptation to right themselves when they get into power. But in the matter of the Judiciary, so repugnant is it to all our ideas of propriety to mingle party politics, that we could wish to see an example set of forbearance. But if it be wrong thus to retaliate, how far more wrong to have created the necessity for the retaliation.

DESERTERS.—The attention of all persons is solicited to the General Order of Gen. Smith, and the Proclamation of Gov. Vance appended thereto, which we publish to-day. The former offers a full pardon to all absentees from the army who may return by the 10th of February next—(we wish the notice had been longer)—and the latter is a stirring exhortation to the absentees to avail themselves of the offer, and to the friends of all such to exert themselves to save the delinquents from the disgrace and punishment which will inevitably be visited upon them if they fail to return to the post of duty and of honor. We trust the appeal will not be in vain. Let every patriotic citizen give his aid to the dissemination of the fact of this offer of pardon, and to persuasions to the absentees to return at once.

ARMY POSTAGE.—Mr. Baker of Florida has introduced a bill to deliver soldiers' newspapers free of postage. Would it not be a wise measure to deliver all letters to soldiers free of postage? We think that the United States Government did so in the Mexican war, and nothing, it seems to us, would have so happy an effect upon our people and soldiers. It might make necessary a change in the notion that the Post Office must support itself, but that would be no small good also.

THE CONSCRIPTION IN FLORIDA.—The Secretary of War has suspended the execution of the Conscript Law in Florida, in order that the conscripts may be organized into reserves for home defence. Those who do not volunteer for the State service will be conscribed.

THE CONSCRIPTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.—In allusion to Mr Person's remark in the House of Commons, on Monday, alleging incomplete execution of the conscript act in North Carolina, Mr. Amis of Granville said, "he desired to state, to the honor of the State, and her people who are a loyal people, the testimony of the President, that the law had been more promptly and more faithfully executed in North Carolina than in any State in the Confederacy."

MAIL ROBBERIES.—Yesterday morning we received two letters informing us of remittances of money to pay subscriptions to the Observer, neither of which has been received. One of the lost letters was mailed at Why Not, the other from Cox's Mills, both in Randolph.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr Arendell introduced resolutions repelling charges of disloyalty against the State and the Legislature, made, we gather from the discussion, in some Legislative body of another State. The resolutions are, we believe, the same as Mr Grissom's. (see House proceedings.) Messrs Copeland, Murrill, Ellis and Young raised objections, but a motion to table was defeated, 31 to 8; a substitute was defeated, 30 to 10; and the resolutions passed, 38 to 6, as follows:

Ayes.—Messrs. Arendell, Bagley, Blount, Brown, Dickson, Dickerson, Ellis, Eure, Faison, Graham, Jones, Harris, Jarratt, Lassiter, Leitch, Lindsay, Matthews, Neal, Patrick, Powell, Simpson, Sharpe, Slaughter, Smith, of A., Smith, of M., Smith, of Stanly, Taylor of Chatham, Taylor, of Nash, Warren, Whitford, Wiggins, Wooley, Wright—34.

Noes.—Messrs. Carroway, Copeland, Drake, Murrill, White and Young—6.

In the Commons, on Tuesday, Mr Love introduced the following resolutions:

Whereas, imputations upon the loyalty of the General Assembly of North Carolina, have been current in our own and sister States of the Confederacy; and as the said imputations have been made of undue importance by the notice taken of them, it has become necessary to give them a full and explicit denial; be it therefore

Resolved, That the members of this General Assembly, have no hesitation in reiterating their solemn pledges of loyalty and fidelity to the Southern Confederacy. That their firm confidence in the final success of the present just, necessary and righteous war, remains unshaken, and they pledge themselves as private citizens, as well as Legislators, to pursue this war to an extremity sooner than accept terms short of a full and unconditional independence, political and commercial, of the United States of America. We also emphatically and sincerely disclaim any intention of accepting a peace which would include a reconstruction of the late Union in any form or modification whatever.

Resolved, That the Senate concurring, the Speaker of each House be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, that they may present them to that body, and thus place on public record this our final and irrevocable determination.

Mr Grissom proposed the following as a substitute. Whereas, various slanderous reports have been circulated both in the State, and out of it, reflecting on the loyalty of the members of this Legislature and the people of the State, and ascribing to them hostility to the Confederate Government and a desire to reconstruct the Union; Therefore be it unanimously

Resolved, That as the Representatives of the people, and in our own behalf as individual citizens of the State, we protest against and denounce these accusations as entirely false in letter and in spirit, as calculated to misrepresent the sentiments of those who have never faltered in the support of all constitutional measures for the prosecution of the war, and as tending to produce jealousies and heartburnings among a people who have sealed their devotion to the cause of Southern Independence with their blood, upon the proudest battlefields of this revolution. That the charge, of a desire on the part of this Legislature or any portion of it, to conflict with the Confederate Government, or to embarrass the President in the prosecution of the war, is grossly untrue, illiberal and slanderous. That we hereby pledge ourselves most heartily and emphatically to the most vigorous constitutional war policy, promising in the name of North Carolina, the most liberal contribution of men and money to the support of it, and protesting against any settlement of the struggle which does not secure the Independence of the Confederate States of America.

The following additional resolution was offered by Mr. Amis and accepted by Mr. Grissom:

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to the Governors of the several States of the Confederacy, and also, to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to be laid before their respective bodies.

Mr Love thought his resolutions were sufficient to correct the rumors abroad of disaffection here.

Mr Grissom said his were intended to meet slanders *here* as well as abroad. The slanders printed abroad were avowed to have been heard [illegible] The Editors to be mailed to soldiers free of postage.

The bill to establish a Supreme Court was taken up and a vote to postpone indefinitely resulted ayes 2, noes 18. The bill was amended so as to provide for a Chief Justice and three associate Justices, and its consideration suspended for a secret session. Among the objectors to the bill who yet regarded the Court as a necessity, was Mr. Barnwell of S. C., who said he could not support it until the 25th section of the Judiciary Act of the United States, adopted by the Provisional Congress, which gives the Supreme Court general supervision over the State courts, was repealed.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, Mr. Perkins, of La., offered the following resolutions, which were agreed to:

Resolved, that the Secretary of War be requested to furnish Congress with copies of the findings of the General Court Martial held at headquarters, Richmond, for the month of January, in the cases of prisoners charged with desertion or absent without leave.

Resolved, further. That he be requested to state under which of the rules and regulations for the government of the army of the Confederate States private L B Seymour, company E, 50th North Carolina regiment, was sentenced, for desertion, to receive thirty nine lashes on his bare back every three months for the period of the war, to be branded in the left hand with the letter "D," and to be put to hard labor in Richmond, with ball and chain, for the balance of the war.

Mr. Perkins said he desired to call the attention of the House to this sentence to show that it was against law, or, if in accordance with law, such a law was a disgrace to the Confederacy.

The Exemption Bill was further debated until time for a secret session.

On Tuesday, the Senate debated the Supreme Court Bill. In the House, Mr. McLean of N. C. introduced resolutions of inquiry as to the enforcement of the Conscript law and the troops known as State Reserves.

LARGE INCREASE.—We thought the accession of subscribers to the Observer was hard to beat in North Carolina, our list having doubled in about nine months, and still more rapidly increasing now; but the Raleigh Standard beats us, having added 600 names to its Weekly list in one week, besides many to its Semi-Weekly.

The interest taken by the people in the war exceeds anything ever before known. And the women partake of it full as much as the men, if not more. Formerly a feminine name upon our list was an exception. Now we have hundreds of wives, mothers, sisters, and sweethearts as subscribers.

A MONUMENT PROPOSED.—A correspondent proposes that a monument be erected upon which to record the names of all North Carolinians who have fallen in battle or died in this war, and offers to contribute $500 to it. We do not publish the communication for the reason that no monument short of the clouds could contain all the names, which would be so high in the air that nobody could get at them. A different and more useful monument will doubtless be provided after the war is over, in the shape of a printed volume to contain all such names.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, Jan. 28.

In the House, to-day, Mr Shepherd from the Finance committee reported a supplemental bill to provide ways and means—providing for some technicalities about which there was doubt. Passed 2d and 3d readings.

Mr Watson from the committee on Small P. x reported a bill to provide means to prevent the spread of that disease. Mr Barnes a bill to repeal sec. 2 ch. 64 of Revised Code—provides that in distribution of intestate's personal estate collaterals shall be represented as in real estate.

The House discussed for some time a bill to regulate currency between debtor and creditor. No decision.

Mr Cowles' resolutions concerning personal liberty were adopted, with addition of a section from Mr Foy's.

In the Senate, Mr. Ellis introduced a bill to enroll free negroes and put them in the service as cooks.

The Committee on guaranteeing the Confederate debt reported in favor of guaranteeing $200,000 000.

Mr. Faison's bill concerning rights of married women was rejected ayes 15, noes 25.

The resolutions from the House affirming our loyalty, &c., passed. yeas 33, nays 7.

The ten regiment bill was discussed for the remainder of the session. Mr Eure introduced a substitute for it.

The revenue bill having been referred back to the Finance committee, has been in some measure amended by that body and will be again in the House in a day or two.

The proposition to adjourn next Monday was laid on the table in the Senate.

The auditing of N C's claim against the Confederate Government was not finished by the Board of Claims, and to-day Mr Graham introduced a bill to provide for finishing it.

There have been a number of interesting discussions this week. On Monday, on the bill to relieve the wives and families of soldiers, quite a spicy debate sprang up between Mr Grissom of Granville and Judge Person, in which the former lacked considerable of coming off second best. He in a handsome style dealt a most severe blow to those who, two years ago, made great profession of shedding their blood and have taken good care to keep out of the battle field. He has established for himself a high reputation as a man of talent and a ready debater, and withal he has an urbanity of manner which commands for him the respect of all. He is emphatically a gentleman.

REPORT COURTEOUS.—To appreciate the keen point of the following passage in the House of Commons on Monday last, it is necessary to understand that Mr Person was a disunionist before Lincoln's proclamation and has not joined the army since, and that Mr Grissom was a Union man before the proclamation and has been in the army since. We copy from the Raleigh Progress, the State Journal having no allusion to any such occurrence:—

"Mr Brown proposed an amendment [to the soldiers' families relief bill,] that the distribution should be in accordance with the number of troops from each county in the State, as per the Report of the Adj't General.

"Mr Person favored the amendment. He said that the soldiers were not raised by white population, and he was therefore opposed to distributing this fund on that basis, as it would of necessity work injustice to the families of those in the counties that had furnished a larger proportion of troops.

"Mr Grissom asked Mr Person if the conscripts had not been raised upon the white basis?

"Mr Person said that such was the requirement of the law, but he had been informed that there were certain sections in which it had not been carried out, and that the enforcement was difficult. This he supposed was owing to certain teachings that had been given out to those people.

"Mr Graham said he did not exactly understand the reference made by the gentleman from New Hanover, (Mr Person,) to certain teachings in this State, which have rendered the execution of the conscript law difficult in North Carolina. He presumed that he referred to that class of gentlemen who in the beginning of this struggle promised so handsomely what they intended doing when the clash of arms came, and have so handsomely refused to redeem their promises, and have kept out of the field."

A MISTAKE.—In the Legislative report of the Raleigh State Journal this morning we find the following:—

"Mr. Shober made a personal explanation relative to remarks of his, reported by a correspondent of the Fayetteville Observer. He was represented as saying there was $75,000 worth of bonds belonging to the Literary Fund lost, when he had only stated the bonds were insecurely kept and might have been lost. In connection with this statement, he read a letter from the Governor, exonerating the late Treasurer, Mr. Courts, from any blame in the matter. The bonds were in charge of the Secretary of the Literary Board and not in that of the Treasurer."

No correspondent of the Observer said anything of the sort, and we have no idea that Mr Shober said so. The Observer quoted the statement from a correspondent of the Salem Press.

Mont. Patton Esq. has been elected to the Senate from the district of Buncombe &c., to supply the vacancy created by the election of W. M. Shipp, Esq. as Judge of the Superior Court.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Yancey, of Ala., submitted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire and report whether an officer of the army of the United States, acting under the authority of that Government, can be made liable to punishment as a criminal for violation of the criminal laws of a State by a State tribunal, when turned over to State authorities by order of the President."

Mr. Yancey said he was in favor of a mode of retaliation which could be accomplished. When he first saw the plan proposed by the President in his recent message, he was favorably struck with it, but on further reflection he was induced to believe that the State authorities would rule that Federal officers turned over to them for trial were not amenable to State laws. The

The House proceeded to the consideration of a resolution to authorize the Governor to contract for a quantity of salt. After a protracted discussion the whole matter was tabled. This was the Jones' proposal to supply 100,000 bushels at $8 per bushel. It was stated on the authority of the Salt Commissioner that at $5 a bushel he could not only make salt but repay the State its $60,000.

The bill granting $10,000 a mile to the Chatham railroad passed 3d reading, 60 to 21, after speeches in favor by Messrs. Waddell, McKay, Fowle and Mann, and against it by Messrs. Cobb and Reeves.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 21st inst, by the Rev. Jas. McDaniel, Mr J. L. WATSON to Miss MARY A., daughter of Isaac Hollingsworth.

At Leesville, Robeson county, on the 22d inst, by Arch'd Thompson, Esq., Dr. J. B. BROWN to Miss MARTHA V., daughter of Richard G. Ashley, Esq.

DIED,

On the 21st inst., at Laurinburgh, N. C., after a protracted and painful illness, Miss CATHARINE C. MIDDLETON, daughter of James Middleton, Esq., in the 32d year of her age. The deceased in the relations of daughter, sister, friend and member of the church of Christ, was consistent and faithful, and by her great kindness of heart, had endeared herself to all who knew her.

PASTOR.

In Chapel Hill, Jan'y 16th, SIDNEY WHITTED, in the 61st year of his age.

FROM OUR ARMY IN VIRGINIA

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[A part of the following letter is omitted because it is now old news, having been nine days in reaching us.]

RICHMOND, VA., Jan'y 15, 1863.

Messrs. Editors:—Within the last few days I have seen a number of ladies and gentlemen immediately from Norfolk. Elenton and Elizabeth City, and learned from them much of interest from that section. Lincoln's proclamation was fully and practically enforced down there. Gen Viele is represented as being a very equivocal, deceitful man. The 99th N. Y. Reg't, stationed at Norfolk, is spoken of in terms of commendation. Its officers and men have befriended the citizens and afforded them many advantages and favors. But the 19th Wisconsin, also there, is represented as a band of villains and devils incarnate. Many persons get back their negroes through the 99th N. Y. by paying the yankees a trifling bribe. Any one can get his negroes in this way if that regiment be on duty at the time, and it is believed that many persons have gone down there and got negroes that did not belong to them. About $25 apiece is the principal evidence to be produced that the negro is your property. Any number of letters pass out and in by paying a bribe of $5 or $10 on each letter. But the cute yankee very often exercises his natural love for the "filthy leare" so far that he buttons his bread on both sides. The citizen outside sends a letter to Norfolk and when it is delivered beyond our lines to a yankee officer, he promises to forward it to the other party, for which your must pay him $10, but the post master in Norfolk must have $10 again when the letter is delivered to the person addressed. Thus the amount allowed by the authorities must be paid to get the letter [illegible] to get it out, whether sent to or from the city. If you mark "paid" on the envelope they tear it off and put on another, so there may be no evidence of postage prepaid. A great many valuable articles and goods are got through by smuggling and bribery.

Truly, &c. LONG GRABS.

CAMP 2D REG'T N. C. T., NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, January 20, 1863.

Messrs. Editors:—Once more doth "Long Grabs" resort to ye quill as ye army correspondent. I have seen many of the North Carolina Regiments but have not yet had sufficient opportunity to learn fully much of interest. It so happens that I find several acquaintances in every N. C. Regiment and many regiments from other States and several of them are "big officers," so that I ramble about and see and find out much more than officers belonging permanently to different Brigades and Divisions, for no one knows much out of his command. But we are all profoundly ignorant of the secrets and plans of Old Stonewall, Lee and Longstreet.

I find the Army in excellent condition. It is well clothed and shod, though more shoes, blankets and underclothing could be disposed of to advantage. There is better system and discipline now in the army than I have ever known before, and this I am informed results directly in a great degree from the able management and untiring exertions of Gen. Lee. It is very evident that our army organization is approaching perfection much resembling the armies of the great warriors of Europe in durability and efficiency, without that harshness and cruelty of detail common to them. I am led to this conclusion because there exists an increased confidence and disposition to obey and respect authority on the part of the soldiery and a greater willingness to perform duty faithfully and promptly on the part of officers. The military courts are more efficient and decisive; the system of dropping delinquent officers has a wholesome effect; and examinations of incompetent officers by the boards have been managed with better judgment and results. And generally, the privileges of inferior officers are properly limited and better defined and the rights and interests of the soldier better guarded and preserved. The rations are rather short now, but from necessity I presume.

The health of the army is remarkably good. There are but few tents, but this army is beginning to regard tents as a nuisance. Much soldiering has made the men very sharp and given them a full knowledge of the law of self preservation, and they seem to have the same instinct as the beaver, for their operations very much resemble the habits of [illegible] see them scatter about and become very busy and in the course of an hour or two the whole Brigade has disappeared. You can hear voices and noises and see moving things, and you almost think it a vision or a haunted place, but after some painful suspense you are enabled to understand this sudden and strange "transmogrification." The drum-beat summons the men to duty or inspection, and all at once from holes, claypools and hollow trees all around, you can see hundreds of heads protruding and then the shoulders and finally the whole body and the entire Brigade appears before you as it was a few hours ago. The soldiers had dug out holes, caves and cellars, over which is a roof of close-brush covered with a thick coating of dirt to turn rain and weather while the tenement below is warmed by a snug and well filled fire place cut in the solid earth on the side; and such are the Winter quarters of Lee's army.

I was at Gen. Stuart's headquarters to-day and saw him eating some hard crackers and fat bacon. Gen. Stuart is a flashy, dashy, fancy fast man, though by no means foppish, harum-scarum or reckless. He is very free, sociable, agreeable and lively, and is a gentleman of high toned accomplishments and rare genius. He is of more than ordinary size, some 30 years old, very handsome, fair complexion, with bright beaming eyes of quick perception and deep expression. His dress and appearance correspond well with the rest of his character. He is brother-in-law of N. Boyden, Jr., of Salisbury, and his wife is daughter of Philip St. George Cooke of Missouri and sister of Gen. J. R. Cooke in Ransom's command and formerly Colonel of 27th Reg't N. C. T. He has several odd and fantastic characters with him and on his staff. His cook is a Frenchman from one of the *cafe* houses in Paris, a ventriloquist and comical genius; the principal business man in his office is a Prussian, a man of education, distinction and wit; and in the musical department he has Sweeny, Jr son of Old Joe—and were he to add the Siamese twins, Tom Thumb and "Long Grabs" to his list, his cabinet of curiosities would be complete. I intended to give you some reflections and observations on the battle of Fredericksburg, relative to the location, the merits and results of the battle, but must defer till my next.

Truly, yours, LONG GRABS.

Promotions.—Brig. Gen. Jubal A. Early has been made a Major General, and placed in command of Ewell's old division. Brig. Gen. Trimble has been made a Major General, and placed over Jackson's old division.

GEN. JOS. E. JOHNSTON.—A letter from Mobile to the Charleston Courier says:—

"Our great guest at present is the immortal Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. Night before last he was serenaded at the residence of Gen. McMall, with whom he was sojourning, by quite a mob of Mobilians. They called for him loud and long. Finally he appeared, whereupon three loud shouts were given for the hero of Manassas, to which he replied: 'Gentlemen, the hero of Manassas is not here to-night, he is in Charleston.' Three cheers were then given for the hero of Seven Pines. To which he replied: "Gentlemen, no one man was ever the hero of Seven Pines. In that bloody battle there were many heroes under our flag, and the very noblest of them were from Alabama." Whereupon he made his bow, said "good night," and retired amid shouts and cheers that he did not stop to answer."

Gen Hill.—Maj Gen. Danl H. Hill is now on a visit to his home in this place, after a continued absence of nearly two years. Always of a feeble constitution, his recent arduous duties in the field has rendered recreation and rest positively necessary. It is hoped that he may be fully restored and invigorated, for the country cannot do without his services.

Lieut-Col. Saml. H. Walkup of the 48th N. C. Regiment, passed through this place last week on his way to his home in Union county. The wound he received at Fredericksburg and an attack of sickness since then, has almost broke him down physically. He hopes soon to be able to return to his duties. Since the commencement of war Col. Walkup has acted his part in a faithful and gallant manner.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

The Western Command.—Brig. Gen. Daniel S. Donelson will succeed Lieut Gen. E. Kirby Smith in command of the Department of East Tennessee. It is said that his department will also embrace South western Virginia and that portion of Middle Tennessee within our lines.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

From Eastern North Carolina.—RALEIGH, Jan. 28.—The sensation dispatch, sent from this City on Monday night, stating that the enemy were advancing from Newbern in two columns, turns out to be a hoax. An intelligent officer, from Kinston yesterday morning, assured us last evening that if the enemy were in motion below, the facts was not known to the military authorities at Kinston or Goldsboro'.—*Progress.*

From Fredericksburg.—RICHMOND, Jan'y 28.—All was perfectly quiet at and near Fredericksburg yesterday. The roads are said to be in a dreadful condition, caused by the recent rainy weather. All expectations of an advance of the "grand army" are at an end, at least for the present.—*Enquirer.*

Fort McAllister attacked by Gunboats.—SAVANNAH, Jan. 27.—Seven Federal gunboats attacked Fort McAllister, at Genesis Point, at 7 o'clock this morning. The firing is still progressing at 11, A. M. The discharges are regular but very heavy.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 27—P. M.—After five and a half hours' fierce bombardment of Fort McAllister, the enemy withdrew about one o'clock this afternoon. Not a man hurt, nor a gun dismounted on our side. The damage to the Fort can be repaired in a day.

Successful Dash of Morgan's Cavalry.—AUGUSTA, Jan. 27.—A special dispatch to the Constitutionalist, dated McMinnville, Tenn., 26th, says: Morgan made a dash into Woodbury this morning. The yankees stampeded, and we now hold the town.

The Situation in Tennessee.—The news from our Tennessee papers is interesting. The Federal pickets extend a few miles out of Murfreesboro', in the direction of Readyville. No further advance has been made, except on the McMinnville road. There the enemy has sent a brigade 16 miles to Readyville. This band is represented to be foraging the country in the most approved style of vandalism.

Gen. Buford, with a large force of cavalry, is stationed at Beech Grove, 18 miles this side of Murfreesboro' and 14 from Readyville. His scouts are engaged in active reconnoitering duty.

The magnificent *coup de guerre* of Wheeler turns out even more successful and brilliant than first accounts represented. The officer who commanded the fleet of boats detained by our cavalry, and destroyed on the Cumberland, has arrived in Chattanooga. He represents that the surprise was complete. The gunboat that fell into the possession of our men was a craft fitted out at Nashville, and mounted three guns. Our cavalry poured several vollies of musketry upon her, which, as she was aground, she was unable to return with effect; and hence, as the captain says, he hoisted the white flag. The boats were loaded with valuable stores, provisions, medicines, &c. Gen. Forrest arrived late at night, and was not a participant in the engagement. Gen. Wheeler, therefore, is entitled to the honors of the achievement. Gens. Wheeler and Forrest are reported on another grand rampage.

As a response to the achievements of Wheeler, John Morgan made a dash upon the enemy's baggage between Murfreesboro' and Shelbyville. He captured and destroyed 80 wagons, took the guard prisoners, and rode off with several hundred mules.

The rumors of large reinforcements being sent to Rosecranz are believed to amount to nothing. All his reinforcements, from the most reliable accounts, will not exceed his loss, and will not supply artillery sufficient to fill the place of that lost in the battle of Murfreesboro'.

No stir is yet manifested in the way of an advance of the enemy. Our cavalry outposts are busy along the line of the enemy, reconnoitering and watching his every movement.—*Richmond Examiner, 28th.*

Interesting from Nassau.—CHARLESTON, January 27.—Another large steamer, freighted with coffee and other valuable merchandize, reached a Southern port this morning. She brings Nassau dates of the 24th inst.

The Bahama Herald reports from a trustworthy source that the commander of the British war steamer Gladiator, had received positive orders to capture Com. Wilkes wherever he might be found and convey him to Bermuda, to be detained there until further orders; and that the British war steamer Vesuvius took on board at Mobile a million and a half of dollars, shipped by the British [illegible] 17th, says that in his opinion recognition of the insurgents now depends almost entirely on the fortune of the war. If, says he, we prove ourselves by February next no more able to control its result than we are at this moment, it will be difficult for Ministers longer to resist the current of sentiment bearing in that direction on both Houses of Parliament.

The London Times on Slavery.—Among the items of recent intelligence from England, the most conspicuous is that which informs us that the London Times has boldly come out in favor of the institution of slavery, and rests its advocacy on the authority of the Bible.

Row at Albany.—The New York Legislature has spent three weeks in vain efforts to organize, not being able to elect a Speaker of the lower House. A mob is endeavoring to regulate things, and lively times are anticipated.

Loss of Life.—25 yankee prisoners and 5 of their Confederate guard were killed in Richmond on the 27th by the falling of a bridge crowded with prisoners on their way to the depot for return to the North.

Northern Reports.—The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury writes, under date of the 22d inst. as follows:—

Yesterday a New Yorker, who left Washington last Friday, arrived here and sought an interview with the President. He was well accredited by letters to prominent Southern gentlemen. He says the war cannot last ninety days; that the Yankee finances are in inextricable confusion; the soldiers in all their armies mutinous, and only waiting to be paid off to disband. Then, says he, will come the hanging of the Lincolnites—and there will be a clean sweep. This, like other such statements, should but make us more vigorous in pushing on the war.

Woolen Factory Burned.—On Monday, the 12th inst. the large Wool Carding Factory, located near Lincolnton, N. C., accidently took fire and was entirely consumed, together with all the machinery, much of which was entirely new. The property was owned by Col. L. D. Childs, one of the proprietors of the Saludo Factory, near Columbia, S. C., who lost by a similar cause some weeks since, an extensive cotton factory situated at the same place. There was no insurance, and is, consequently, a total loss.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my plantation on Cape Fear River, 5 miles from the Village of Summerville, Harnett county, containing 1,175 Acres, of which about 350 acres is cleared, including 100 acres of very fine bottom land. The improvements consist of a good dwelling with 10 rooms and necessary out buildings.

A. M McKAY.

Summerville, Jan'y 22. 97*4tpd

Harnett County Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, 2000 Acres of LAND, in the county of Harnett, N. C., upon which are three different Plantations, with improvements. The Land is all well watered and healthy, and as secure from the yankees as any land in the State. Terms accommodating and easy. Refers to Col John H Cook, Fayetteville. Address JAMES M TURNER.

Summerville, Harnett county, N. C. 89-3tpd

State of North Carolina,

STANLY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1862.

Robert M Biles, William F. Biles, Daniel Hunsucker and wife Adline, Alexander Biles, *against* John J. Biles, et al.

Petition to sell Slaves.

IT appearing to the Clerk on the affidavit of Alex. Biles one of the petitioners, that John J. Biles, Richard D. Biles, Pleasant H Biles, Sterling Biles, Thomas E. Biles and Isaac T. Biles,

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In the Senate, on Thursday, the Ten Regiment bill came up, the question being on Mr. Eure's motion to substitute Mr. Person's bill, which had been rejected in the Commons. [Both bills have been already published in the Observer.]

Mr Graham said he would state the reasons why he should vote against these bills; he did not think the passage of either would in any way tend to bring about conflict with the Confederate States. It mattered very little how these men were raised, whether by conscription or volunteering. Troops for the war would no doubt be gladly accepted by the President in either case. He said that North Carolina, in proportion to her population, had furnished more troops than any other State. He thought that Eastern North Carolina had been criminally neglected, and sympathized with those gentlemen whose homes had been laid open to invasion by the surrender of Roanoke Island. Confederate troops were now scattered over the State, at stations within striking distance of every important point. They were under the command of Gen. Longstreet, a skillful and gallant commander, who doubtless will look well after the defence of the State. He would not vote for the bill because he considered the Confederate Government the war-making power; did not think it proper for States to raise a separate force after giving it the power to draw individuals from them for direct service in the army. He thought the militia laws sufficient for cases of emergency.

Mr. Copeland thought there was at least a tendency in this bill to collide with the Confederate Government.

Mr. Lindsay moved an amendment giving the Confederate Government all under forty years of age. He said he introduced this to allay the fears of Senators who feared conflict.

Mr Lane opposed the amendment and called for the yeas and nays. Rejected; yeas 5, nays 40.

Mr. Eure's substitute was rejected, 18 to 27.

The original bill was then defeated by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Adams of D., Arendell, Bagley, Blount, Eure, Jarratt, Jones, Lindsay, Matthews, Patrick, Sanders, Sharpe, Slaughter, Smith of Macon, Taylor of Chatham, Warren, Whitford, Wooley—18.

NOES.—Messrs. Adams of G., Brown, Carraway, Copeland, Dickerson, Dickson, Drake, Ellis, Faison, Graham, Hall, Harris, Holeman, Lane, Leitch, Murrill, Neal, Patton, Powell, Simpson, Smith of A., Smith of S., Taylor of Nash, White, Wiggins, Wright and Young—27.

The following bills were passed: For relief of certain persons who had entered vacant lands; amending charter of Wilmington; authorizing towns to tax slaves *ad valorem;* in favor of Daniel Tucker; of sheriffs Rufus Galloway, Lewis Williamson, Eliss Barnes, and Reuben King.

In the Commons, on Thursday, the bill to amend the chapter of the revised code entitled Salaries and Fees was taken up. This bill increases the salary of the Governor from $3000 to $5000; the Secretary of State from $800 to $1000; the Comptroller from $1000 and 10 cents from each claimant to $1500; the Public Treasurer from $2000 to $2500; the Speakers of the Senate and House of Commons from $4 to $6 per day, and members of the Legislature from $3 to $5 per day.

Mr. Shepherd spoke at some length in earnest advocacy of the bill, which only continued the salaries fixed (except in Governor's case) by the Convention, whose ordinance was limited to Jan. 1, 1863. He moved an amendment increasing Superior Court Judges' salaries to $2500, and made a strong appeal for the increase. Their present pay ($1950) was really but $1600.

Mr. Ingram thought the Governor ought to have more pay, but was opposed to the remainder of the bill. He particularly opposed the increase of members' pay. They could live better upon $3 per day, than the soldiers in the field could upon their pay. It was no time when there was [illegible] against extortion. So, to put more others would be found to take their places.

Mr. Amis spoke in favor of and Mr. Waddell against the bill.

Mr. Shepherd's amendment was rejected, yeas 36, nays 62. Mr. McAden moved to strike out the increase in pay to members of the Legislature. Carried, 91 to 6. Mr Waddell moved to strike out all of the bill except that relating to the salary of the Governor. Carried, 53 to 43. The bill passed 2d reading, 65 to 29. Mr. Waddell moved to make the Governor's salary $4,000 instead of $5,000. Lost. Mr. Grissom moved to extend the ordinance of the Convention fixing salaries as above to Jan. 1, 1865. Carried, 67 to 34. Adjourned without a final vote.

THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The mail arrived so late on Thursday last that we had not time to print a full sketch of the proceedings in each House when Capt. Grissom's resolutions were introduced. We take the following from the Standard of Friday:—

On introducing the resolutions [see last Observer] in the Senate, Mr. Arendell said that insinuations had been thrown out by certain persons, and slanderous abusers had reported disloyalty even in the Legislature of North Carolina. He wished to stop the mouths of these vile slanderers, and was of the opinion the way to do it was to pass these resolutions unanimously.

Mr. Brown said that certain charges had been brought by evil-disposed persons not only against the loyalty of the Assembly but the people of North Carolina. He thought these reports calculated to give aid and comfort to the enemy, by making the impression that our citizens were ready to acquiesce in the plans of our foes when the fortunes of war might put our territory in their possession.

Mr. Murrill depreciated the introduction of the resolutions. He thought the dignity of the Assembly required that no notice should be taken of these charges and reports. "Actions" he said "speak louder than words." He moved to lay the resolutions on the table.

Mr. Smith, of Macon, said these resolutions ought to pass, and the time had arrived for these charges to be fully met. He was a son of North Carolina and was proud to own her as his mother, and was ready at any time to repel any attack made from any sources on her loyalty.

Mr. Copeland thought the resolutions entirely unnecessary—would vote to lay them on the table.

Mr. Warren said these slanders were "pure, unmitigated, unadulterated falsehoods." That the charge, so far as he was concerned, that he was in favor of reconstruction, was *false*. He was no peaceable secessionist; he had signed the ordinance of the Convention separating North Carolina from the federal Union with a determined purpose to abide the consequences, knowing that war was inevitable. He favored the passage of the resolutions.

Mr. Young offered a substitute, stating that the Legislature thought a formal notice of these charges unnecessary, pointing to the force of the State in the field, and the sacrifices of our people in supporting the cause of the South as sufficient proof of the loyalty of the State.

Mr. Arendell said these facts had already been adverted to, but slanders were still heaped upon the State.

Mr. Brown said he had not and would not now notice the remarks of editors in a legislative body, but as a charge of disaffection had been made against the State and the Legislature in a respectable body in a neighboring State, he thought it ought to be vehemently repelled by this Assembly.

Mr. Ellis said he would vote for the original resolutions, but he thought North Carolina's position in the prosecution of this war was sufficient vindication of her loyalty.

Mr. Sharp remarked that even the present Governor, while in the service, and as every one acknowledged acting gallantly, had been assailed, and his loyalty, as well as that of the party who acted with him, questioned. It seemed that the sons of North Carolina being in the army protected neither them nor the State from these slanders.

Mr. Murrill moved to lay the substitute with the resolutions on the table, and on that motion called the yeas and nays. Rejected. Yeas 8, nays 31. The substitute was also rejected—yeas 17, nays 28.

Mr. Ellis moved to add a resolution stating that members of the Legislature might prove their loyalty by joining the army. Rejected—yeas 10, nays 30.

The voting was then had, as given in our last.

In the Commons, when Mr. Grissom offered the resolutions as a substitute for those offered by Mr. Love, [see last Observer,] Mr. Love said he had hoped that his resolutions would pass without a dissenting voice. It was his purpose to have this Legislature set right before the country. Rumors of an improper character were in circulation in and out of the State, upon which the impression was made that there was disaffection there. He wanted to correct these false impressions, and thought his resolutions fully met them.

Mr. Grissom said that his substitute was preferable because it met the accusations and slanderous reports circulated both in this State and beyond its limits, to the prejudice of the honor and loyalty of this Legislature, in a more manly and independent spirit. Reports of this sort had been industriously retailed from Virginia to Texas. The design of his resolutions was not to meet the low and contemptible calumny attempted to be heaped upon this Legislature by the cringing and suppliant tools of party power, but to disabuse the minds of gentlemen of respectability who have been prejudiced by the *ex parte* criticism of a shameless and polluted press. No member of this Legislature, or citizen of North Carolina, believes that disloyalty or treason in any shape or form lurks in this body, and whoever asserts or intimates it, is a *liar*, a *poltroon* and a *calumniator*. I understand it has been asserted by a press in Virginia, that it was informed by members of this body, that a feeling of *disloyalty*, and a disposition to conflict with the Confederate government, prevails in this House. He did not believe that any member had furnished any such information—but that it was a base fabrication and base calumny. He could not believe that any member of this body was so lost to all shame, and to all sense of honor, and decency, and truth, as to have furnished any such *libel* upon his associates here. If so, he was too low for *pity* and too mean for *contempt*. If he thought there was any traitor in this body, he would name him. He would consider that he owed it to himself, to the public, and to his constituents. If the House would not *rid* itself of such a character, he would consider it a duty to withdraw from its deliberations.

Mr. Person desired to examine the resolutions before voting. He moved that they be printed.

Mr. Grissom said that the resolutions related to facts; the subject was one upon which every member had had his mind for a considerable time; in fact, he might say every day during the session. He could not see any necessity to delay action.

Mr. Person wanted time to examine the language of the resolutions. He did not doubt but that the gentleman who had introduced them, was prepared to vote; he knew exactly the import of their language, having drawn them up. It was time to give them this examination that he desired.

Mr. Flemming thought, as a matter of parliamentary courtesy, that some time should be allowed for their examination. He moved that they be made the special order for 11 o'clock tomorrow, and that they be printed.

Mr. Grissom would be glad to extend any courtesy or favor to the gentleman from Rowan, (Mr. Flemming.) He had a very high regard for the gentleman, and liked the regalia he wore. (Mr. Fleming had on a Confederate uniform.) He had shown his faith by his works, but he could not see any good reason for delaying these resolutions. The subject had been well considered by all the members, and for one he must be excused for voting against delaying action upon them.

Mr. Amis should vote cheerfully for the resolutions; he had examined them; but he could very well see why gentlemen should like to have time to examine the language of the resolutions. He wanted a unanimous vote upon them, and he thought the time asked for would result in that unanimity.

Mr. Grissom said that *ex parte* statements had been made prejudical to this Legislature, and he wanted this reply to go out at once; the matter was too clear to require delay. The subject was familiar, the language is plain.

The House refused to postpone. Yeas 50—Nays 52.

The House voted to strike out all of Mr. Love's resolutions after the word resolved, Yeas 67—Nays 27.

The resolutions by Mr. Grissom were then inserted, Yeas 83—Nays 13.

When Mr. Person's name was called, he asked to be excused from voting. Granted.

Mr. Cobb said that he approved of a portion of the resolutions, and a part he was opposed to, and therefore voted against the whole.

The resolutions then passed 82 to 9; yeas and nays given in our last.

Mr. Cowles moved that Mr. Costner be required to vote, as he was within the bar of the House when his name was called. Carried.

Mr. Costner said that he did not think it necessary to pass such resolutions. He did not think the loyalty of this Legislature required the passage of so many resolutions; he was not aware that any doubts existed on the subject. He conceived that the resolutions endorsed the principle of the ten regiment bill, and could not endorse that, and would therefore vote no.

Mr. Love said he voted no for the reason assigned by Mr. Costner.

REMARKS OF Mr. GRAHAM, of Orange,

On the Message of the Governor, touching the case of R. J. Graves, delivered in the Senate of North Carolina, Jan'y 22, 1863.

The question being on the proposition of the House of Commons, to print the message of the Governor with the accompanying documents;

Mr. Graham said he desired to offer a few remarks on that portion of the message which pertained to the arrest, abduction from the State, and subsequent surrender on the demand, ordered by the Legislature, of R. J. Graves, of Orange County. Sir, said Mr. G., when I had the honor to address the Senate, on the adoption of the resolution directing the demand to be made, I remarked, that I could not believe a proceeding so violative of the rights of the citizen, so contemptuous of the dignity and sovereign authority of the State, as the seizure and deportation of Mr. Graves, could have been sanctioned by the approval of the President or the head of the War Department. Without reference to the question of guilt or innocence, no citizen of North Carolina, not subject to the articles of war, can be deprived of his liberty—much less transported beyond her limits for accusation and trial in a foreign jurisdiction, without a warrant issued by her authority, upon the affidavit of a prosecutor, who thus renders himself liable for a false or malicious charge, according to the old and manly spirit of the common law.

I am gratified to learn from the letter of the Secretary, that my supposition was correct; that neither the President nor himself had knowledge of the proceeding in question, until he was informed of the confinement of Mr. Graves in a military prison in Richmond. It is a matter of still higher gratification to me, to learn from the same authority the erroneous nature of this arrest and imprisonment—says a mistake was committed—returns the prisoner, and disclaims all intention to interfere with the rightful jurisdiction of the State. Such sentiments evince a becoming respect for State authority and an enlightened comprehension of the relations between the Confederate government and the States; are alike creditable to the head of the department and the government which he represents; and at the same time justify the promptness and decision of the General Assembly in requiring the wrong done to the violated sovereignty of the State to be corrected, and the citizen to be restored to the condition in which he was before the injury to him was perpetrated. I regret that the communication of the Secretary did not stop here. Upon the return of Mr. Graves to North Carolina, he was, by her Executive, sent before one of the Judges of the State for an examination of his case, which has not yet been disposed of; and, as it is to be the subject of judicial inquiry, every thing which tends to prejudge him, or forestall public opinion in relation to his conduct, is unjust to him, and, in circumstances where the law can exercise control, is illegal. The Secretary, in palliation or excuse of the conduct of the officers making the arrest, which confessedly admits of no justification, has gone into a recital of what he is advised is the evidence against the prisoner. Having been retained by the congregation of Mr. Graves, as his counsel in the pending judicial investigation, although I refused to occupy this relation, until his person was returned to the rightful jurisdiction of the courts of justice, I have been somewhat reluctant to speak of his case here, lest it might be supposed to be done with the bias of an advocate. But I feel that it becomes some one, in this public place, to correct at once certain erroneous impressions, which may be made by portions of this supposed evidence, and to disabuse the public mind of the prejudice they may engender; and that it would be criminal delinquency in the Senator representing the district of which Mr. Graves is a resident, and of which his congregation are among the most intelligent and respectable inhabitants, if he failed to see this duty performed. The course of a portion of the public press also, in remarking upon this case—one of which, I believe, has gone so far as to express its regret that the Confederate authority yielded to the just demand of the Legislature requiring his return—renders this duty still more imperative.

In the foreground of every narrative of the case, including the statement of the Secretary of War, is the authorship by Mr. Graves of an article published in the Richmond Enquirer, early in November last. This is the head and front of his offence; and I presume it may be taken for granted, that if this publication had not been made, Mr. Graves would not have been arrested. Now sir, how is he more guilty in that regard, or so far as this article is concerned, than the publishers of that paper? A friend of mine, a regular reader of the paper, informs me that the publication was accompanied by editorial comments, complimentary or thankful to the author for the communication. In libels, whether reflecting on personal character, or calculated to excite sedition, the publisher is as guilty as the author; and for the obvious reason that the seditious, or, if you please, treasonable matter, was harmless until its diffusion by publication.

Why, then, were not the publishers of that paper dealt with by arrest and imprisonment, as Graves was? I suppose it was, that from personal acquaintance or inquiry, the military police officers who made this arrest, were satisfied that they had no disloyal intention in making the publication. A like charity towards the author, and a just respect for the civil rights of the citizen, might have discovered that he was as innocent as sought from respectable sources in North Carolina, the evidence would have turned out to be quite satisfactory. Sir, it so happens, that a third party has intervened in this business. Mr. William J. Bingham, a gentleman as eminent for truth, virtue, and a zealous patriotism, as for a scholarship which attracts to him pupils from more than half the States of the Confederacy—in whose neighborhood, society and employment as a pastor Mr. Graves has resided for the last three or four years; this gentleman, a native of the State, who, for more than the third of a century has kept up a Seminary, which has been to North Carolina and a large part of the Southern States, what Eton or Westminster has been to England—the place where those trained for useful and honorable employments received the first rudiments of their education, has deemed it his duty, as an act of justice to Mr. Graves, to publish a communication in the Central Presbyterian, a newspaper printed in Richmond, which I have read, and I regret that I have it not before me, to read to the Senate, in which he states in substance, that this famous article in the Richmond Enquirer had its origin in this wise: From the conversation of Mr. Graves after his return from the North, as to the preparations being made by the enemy for the prosecution of the war, and the apparent determination in that country to carry it on, Mr. Bingham was impressed with the opinion that the South was not sufficiently aroused to a sense of its danger, and prevailed on Mr. Graves to prepare this article for publication, in order to induce greater activity and energy in preparations on our part,—that it was accordingly written. Mr. Bingham received it from Mr. Graves, committed it to the post office, addressed to the Richmond Enquirer, and paid the postage; and in his own language, he "takes all the responsibility for the article." And I take the liberty to say, that any one who shall seriously question the character of William J. Bingham for truth or patriotism, will forfeit his own, among those who know both parties.

Now, Sir, is it not calculated to excite us to laughter, that an article prepared under such circumstances, and with such motives, published without disapprobation, but as I before said, I am informed, with complimentary notice of the author in the Richmond Enquirer, supposed by many to be the organ of the administration, should be made the ground of an accusation of treason or espionage, and cause the author to be seized and hurried off to prison in Richmond? It may be that Mr. Bingham and Mr. Graves, men of letters in rural retirement, may have been mistaken in their measures for promoting the public defence; but so long as they had the *imprimatur* of the Richmond Enquirer, they had no reason to apprehend that their well-intended efforts would carry either of them to prison.

But, Sir, there is another part of this so-called evidence, which is calculated to strike the country with amazement. It is a communication to the editors of the Richmond Enquirer, not as it seems for publication, but for their private perusal, professing to be written from "Company's Shops, N. C.," and signed "An Old Citizen," in which Mr. Graves is represented to be a Yankee, having no home in North Carolina, preaching from place to place; with other matters of gossip and scandal, perhaps all alike untrue. Mr. Graves is no Yankee, but an Englishman by birth. He emigrated to this country at an early age, was educated at Hampden Sydney College in Virginia, and I suppose, though of this I am not positive, prosecuted his theological studies at the seminary in the same locality. He is a citizen of North Carolina, and had been for three years before "The Oaks," the seat of the school of Mr. Bingham, in Orange County, as a highly esteemed pastor of a religious congregation. And yet this anonymous and gratuitous libel is received at the office of the Provost Marshal, is treated with the consideration due only to the affidavit of a responsible prosecutor whose name and character are vouched for, and made the foundation of that extraordinary arrest and [illegible] G was subjected. For it seems [illegible] Secretary of War [illegible] the State was decisive of the question of his arrest. Sir, a nameless witness is no witness. That such a paper should have been respected and allowed to weigh as evidence, exhibits a looseness in the exercise of authority calling for the interposition of the head of the Department or of Congress. If mens' liberties are to be trifled with, or made the sport or the victim of private, and it may be malignant accusers, without oath, without name, who is safe? Whatever may be the result of the investigation now pending upon Mr. Graves, two points, I hope, will be gained by its occurrence. 1st—that there will be no further attempt to arrest citizens of this State by military orders and transport them beyond our limits for trial or imprisonment. 2d—that no citizen shall be arrested at all, upon the unsworn statements of nameless witnesses.

As to the other evidence referred to by the Secretary, such as the report of a Captain of the statements of a soldier, who is alleged to have been with Mr. Graves at the camp of McClellan, I forbear to remark, further than to say, that it appears at the time of this arrest to have been but hearsay. What it may turn out to be, when subjected to those great tests of truth, on oath, examination and confrontation with the accused, I shall not attempt to anticipate. Mr. Graves, notwithstanding the unlawful military violence of which he has been the subject, has not yet lost the confidence of that community where the tenor of his conversations and conduct, before and since his journey into the enemy's country, are best known; and whatever else may be brought against him, I take it, that the much ado about the publication in the Richmond Enquirer is now seen to be a miserable farce, and that the covert assault of "Old Citizen," though it had its effect in consigning him for a while to the prison of malefactors, will be rejected with disdain, when offered as evidence before any tribunal administering justice. The action of the General Assembly has brought the case before such a tribunal. There let it be fairly tried.

North Carolina Bonds.—We learn that the bids made for the $200,000 in State bonds recently advertised for by the Public Treasurer, ranged from par to 120. The bonds of this State continue to command the highest figures. No stocks are really more safe than those of our noble old State. Her people, to a man, will sustain her credit and her integrity till the last trump sounds.

Raleigh Standard.

THE STR. NORTH CAROLINA

WILL leave Fayetteville and Wilmington until further notice, on following days: From Fayetteville on Tuesdays and Fridays at 8½ A M., and from Wilmington Wednesday and Saturdays at 2 P M.

T S. LUTTERLOH.

Jan'y 29 8

STRAYED,

FROM the undersigned, five MULES: one was seen on the plank road near Kingsbury, with a large rope halter on. Any person returning a part or all, or giving any information so that I can get them, will be liberally paid.

T S. LUTTERLOH.

Jan'y 28 98-2t

SALT HANDS.

20 WHITE or Colored, wanted immediately; high wages paid.

T S. LUTTERLOH.

Jan. 28 98 2t

12 Barrels Corn Whiskey.

3 BARRELS Apple BRANDY.
1 Barrel WINE.
For sale on consignment.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Jan'y 29 98-2t

NOTICE.

I WILL be at Jonesborough and McIver's Depot on Friday the 6th of February, and all persons having Mules, good and heavy, also Horses suitable for Artillery service, for sale, will do well to call on me and bring them forward.

P. P JOHNSON.

Jan'y 28, 1863. 98t2t

Artillery Horses and Mules.

WANTED immediately, ARTILLERY HORSES and GOOD MULES. Apply to

P. P. JOHNSON.

Jan'y 27, 1863. 98-2t

WANTED.

A NO. 1, PATTERN MAKER.
Also, one who can stock Ploughs.
Apply to D. ANDERSON, Eagle Foundry.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

A SET of BUCKET MACHINERY, will make 9 styles of Buckets, Half-Bushel and Peck Measures, and with a set of competent operatives 15 doz. Buckets can be made per day.

Also, one of Page's Improved Grist Mills with bolts for Wheat and Corn. MAKEPEACE & McRAE.

Jan. 27 98 4tpd

Salt and Tobacco.

SOUND SALT and LEAF TOBACCO, at wholesale or retail, at

ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH'S.

Jan'y 28, 1863. 98-4tpd

FOR RENT.

THE office on Old street, at present occupied by Dr. McSwain. Apply to

Mr. W. A. WHITEHEAD,
or Mrs. J. W. EVANS.

Jan. 29th, 1863. 98-2t

Richmond, Va., Jan. 24th.

AS I learn my name is published as a deserter, the Editors will do me a favor to publish this.

If Capt. Horne wishes to know where I am, if he will come to the Winder Hospital he can see me. I have written to him twice since I have been here, but received no answer. I was sick here for a long time and am now detailed to wait on the sick. Surely Capt. Horne did not receive my letters. But he cannot deny my leaving his company honorably, when he so often told me that he was willing for me to leave it.

[98-3tpd] DAVID POWELL.

NOTICE.

ON Friday of the week of February County Court, in Robeson county, being the 27th of the month, I will sell on a credit of six months, at the residence of Joseph Biggs, in said county,

Seventeen Likely Young Negroes,

HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, and other articles of a perishable kind.

NEILL McNEILL,
Executor of the Will of A. Davis, Sr.

Jan'y 24, 1863. 98-ts

EAGLE FOUNDRY.

THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS.* Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of Wheels, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.

Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy.

DAVID ANDERSON.

Jan. 19. 95-tf

SEED OATS,

SYRUP,
SUGAR,
FLOUR,
TOBACCO,
LEATHER,
SNUFF,
WOOL,

ALMANACS for 1863, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale by

ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH.

Jan'y 21. 96-4tipd

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his PLANTATION, containing 488 acres, with 150 acres cleared Land, within a few minutes' walk of Laurinburgh Depot, W. C. & R. R. R. On the premises is a two story dwelling and all necessary outhouses. Also, joining said tract can be had 631 acres, with 200 acres cleared land. On the premises is a good two story Dwelling and all necessary outhouses. Persons wishing to purchase will call upon or address me at Laurinburgh, N. C.

R. C. McLAURIN.

Jan. 26. 98-6tpd

FROM THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, Jan. 25

Messrs. Editors: Yesterday we exchanged some papers with a yankee picket across the river, but Jonathan practiced his cheating propensities by giving us N. Y. Ledgers nearly a month old. The pickets have quit firing at each other and they are so close (the narrow Rappahannock only intervening) that they can converse easily. Some of our men frequently go over the river and make purchases and exchange articles. One party went over a few days ago and were received by the yankee officer of the guard and treated to fine liquors and an elegant dinner and brought back with them several late Northern papers and other valuable things. Yankee officers have been on our side and got tobacco and were treated with the same courtesy. This visiting and exchanging is positively against orders on our side, and theirs also I suppose, and is kept from the knowledge of our Generals. It depends entirely on the honor of the respective officers on post whether persons crossing over in this way be retained as prisoners or allowed to go back. Two of our men went over some days ago with tobacco to exchange for coffee and sugar but when they reached the other bank the yankees marched them off and they have not been seen since.

From all information I can obtain the main bulk of the yankee army is a few miles over the river yet and the opinion seems to prevail that they meditate the principal attack here while making diversions at other points. But let them come and go or move as they please, the country need not hesitate to repose implicit confidence in this army and its Generals. I have often entertained doubts as to certain probabilities and circumstances pertaining to the war in Virginia, but I can now without any mental reservation express entire confidence in the progress and management of our cause here. Events have sometimes occurred calculated to mar the effect of success; and occasionally unexpected disaster has blighted our reasonable hopes; but such things are always within the range of human probability and beyond human control and foresight. I now believe that the yankees have just about done their do in Virginia and are much weaker here than at first, while we are much stronger than we have ever been. I had feared that the impulsive, independent natuee, so characteristic of the Southern people, could not easily adapt itself to patience and effective discipline, but the sequel has not justified the apprehension. Our army has hardly a parallel in history for unanimous devotion to duty, voluntary self-sacrifice and constant endurance of hardship.

There has been much rain and disagreable weather for several days and the roads are almost impassable.

Gen'l D H Hill has tendered his resignation and has gone home to improve his health I am informed. It is said he will not resume command in this army even should his health justify his returning to the service. Brig. Gen Rhodes of Ala. is in command of Hill's Division and will probably be appointed Maj. General. Col. Rob't F Hoke of 21st Reg't N. C. T. from Lincoln has been appointed Brig Gen'l and will have a Brigade of N. C Reg'ts. embracing the 6th, 54th and 57th, which will be in Jackson's Corps. There are many other changes and promotions, some of which I will mention again.

The damage done the town of Fredericksburg has been greatly exaggerated. A few houses have been burnt and several have been damaged and a few ruined by shot and shell. The yankees have destroyed furniture in vacant houses, fences and other property, as they have done everywhere. They no doubt intended greater destruction to the town than was accomplished. The city is somewhat larger and more compact than Fayetteville, but did not have as large a wagon trade nor business with as large a section of country. The society has always been very superior. The place is very old and has a prominent place in the romantic annals of the Old Dominion, and under the quiet shades of this ancient borough lie the remains of Mary Washington, Gen. Washington's mother. A line from Alexandria by Richmond and down the James including this place, Williamsburg and that portion of the State east and southeast of this, constitutes principally the Old Dominion proper. Here we find the incidents and scenery of Thackeray's "Virginians" among these old mansions and magnificent patriarchal estates. That pure elevated old English society ripened into mature patriotism and attachment to liberty in these old homesteads now deserted and desolated like the Parthenon and Coliseum, and like them not only monuments of ancient purity and greatness but modern outrage, folly and wickedness.

The battle of Fredericksburg has been denominated a barren victory and a golden opportunity lost. Very severe criticism is indulged by many because the yankee army was not annihilated. I was disposed to attach some plausibility and importance to these disparaging reflections on the results of the battle and the judgment of our commanders, but after a careful consideration of the circumstances and a full examination of the ground I regard these criticisms totally unjust and improper—and so must any one who will inform himself fully on the matter. I think it clearly [illegible] impossible for us to have made it more decisive, in which opinion Gen. Stuart entirely coincided in a conversation I had with him a few days ago.

On the Southern side of the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg is an extensive plateau for several miles up and down and of irregular width. This plain is a continuation of elevated table lands intersected by deep ravines or little streams, ditches and roads, and is generally termed with us river low-grounds, though the river never overflows this land. This entire plain is cleared and has been in a high state of cultivation from times "whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." Splendid mansions of every color surrounded by magnificent groves, like so many flowers among rich shrubbery, dot the surface as far as the eye can reach, lending additional charms to the lovely, inspiring and almost endless prospect. This plain is occasionally interrupted by gradual elevations and declivities, the most extensive of which forms a range of bluffs immediately on the Southern border of the town, nearly surrounding and partially covering it from view on that side. The River in the vicinity and the streams that make into it are bordered by steep bluffs, the bed through which the channel flows resembling a deep cut. Down on the margin of the river between the bluffs which form the banks is a strip of dry land mostly on the South side, and when the river is very low this margin is from ten to one hundred yards wide. The plateau of table lands before mentioned is some over a mile in width just at Fredericksburg and for some distance above, and widens out southward to near Hamilton's crossing, the head of Railroad communication from Richmond, which is some five miles from Fredericksburg, until the distance across the plain to the river is over three miles, as the river turns a little North below Fredericksburg. From the head of the Railroad which runs somewhat parallel with the river several miles, this plain gets narrower down the river, till it gets to the width of a mile or over again. All along on the Southern border of this table land is a range of steep hills and bluffs of considerable height in places which command the town and every part of the plain to the river. This range of hills formed our line of battle, on which our artillery was posted and where our infantry lay in security. The roads through this plain are marked by continuous rows of small cedars and by deep ditches on each side, the dirt from the ditches being thrown next to the farm, forming a steep bank on the top of which are posts intertwined with plaited brush or else green hedge which serve as fencing. Behind one of these enclosures on a line from near Hamilton's station, the head of the Railroad straight to the river across the widest part of the plain, was Gen. Stuart and his cavalry and horse artillery, forming a boundary to the battlefield on the Southeast. On the Northern bank are continuous ranges of hills rising abruptly from the river in many places, much higher generally than the hills occupied by our troops, and they extended up and down the river with but little level plain between them and the river. These hills, called "Stafford Heights," completely command the town and plain across the river and the river itself, and were literally covered with the enemy's artillery. One pontoon bridge was near the upper end of town, another at the lower end, (a mile from the first) and the other at the mouth of one of the little streams forming a deep ravine through the plain, through which a body of the enemy made their way safely to a short distance of our batteries. When the two divisions in town united and became unmasked by the elevated ground forming the second range of bluffs on the suburbs of town, and as the others emerged from the ravine, all making a charge forward, they were exposed to Stuart's fire on their left flank and to fire from the hills on their right nearer Fredericksburg, besides the fire in front. Several charges were made, but that they were failures is no wonder. Portions of our infantry were frequently used with advantage on the retreating columns of the enemy. The numerous ravines utterly prevented any effective pursuit by cavalry. Our batteries could have battered down the town, and when the enemy fell back on the town if our artillery had opened on them indiscriminately the enemy could in a few minutes have withdrawn his whole force a few yards down on the margin of the river under the bluff which is thirty or forty feet high, nearly perpendicular, and rested perfectly safe. If our infantry had rushed over this plain in pursuit the batteries of the enemy on Stafford Heights could have cut them to pieces, and might have confused and disorganized them and given the enemy a chance to rally. It would have been useless to destroy the town.

Truly, LONG GRABS.

WAR NEWS.

From Fredericksburg.—RICHMOND, Jan. 30.—From their own accounts and information that reaches us through other and more trustworthy sources, the last attempt of the Yankees to cross the Rappahannock resulted almost as disastrously to their army as a defeat. The men and horses are said to be completely knocked up by fatigue and exposure, and the demoralization of the troops consequent upon the ignominious failure of the expedition is such as cannot be recovered from in months to come. In this instance, for the first time during the war, the Yankees have been defeated by the elements.—*Examiner.*

From Vicksburg.—MOBILE, Jan 29—5,000 Yankees are working on the canal opposite Vicksburg. Their intention is to float their transports through when the river rises, and land troops below the city. Our defences below Vicksburg, however, are as strong as above. No immediate attack is expected. The greater part of the transports have gone up the river for reinforcements. Meantime we are strengthening our weak points along our lines. The force of the enemy's fleet is 107 boats, 93 transports, and 14 gunboats. There may be more arrivals of gunboats before the fight begins. The strength of the Yankee army will probably be eighty thousand.

From Eastern N. C.—RICHMOND, Jan. 30.—By private advices from Goldsboro', we learn that a number of deserters daily come into our lines. They are generally from the Northwestern States, and all tell the same story, viz: that they entered the army to fight for the restoration of the Union, but finding that the war is being prosecuted only for the emancipation and aggrandizement of the negro, they are unwilling to serve longer. They represent their whole army as in a state of utter insubordination and demoralization, and give that as the reason why Foster has been unable to carry out his plans for an advance upon our lines.—*Examiner.*

A Steamer captured by the Blockaders.—CHARLESTON, Jan. 29.—The steam propeller Princess Royal, Capt. Lawson, from Glasgow, was captured at an early hour this morning off this port by the Yankee blockaders. She was suddenly surrounded by a number of the fleet before daylight, and the officers had to run her on the beach off Long Island as the best resource left to them. During yesterday the light draft Yankee steamers got a tow line to her and succeeded in getting her off the beach before high water.

The Princess Royal had on board a cargo of great value to the Confederacy, consisting of machinery for gunboats, Whitworth guns, rifles, powder, and some workmen, who were to instruct parties here in reference to the manufacture of new projectiles. Valuable dispatches from Capt. Manry, now in Europe, were saved.

Important if True.—It was currently reported yesterday that Commissioners from Indiana, Illinois and other Western States, arrived in Richmond the night previous, for the purpose of negotiating with the Confederate Government upon some method of bringing the war to a close. When it is ascertained that this extraordinary intelligence possesses the merit of truth, the newspapers will lose no time in communicating it to the public.

Immediately after the adjournment of the House of Representatives yesterday, Gov Foote desired that the members would give him their attention for a moment. He said that it had been proposed to hold a meeting immediately, from which the public would not be excluded, in order to give expression to the gratification which all must feel in regard to the glorious news from Kentucky.

"What news is that?" asked Mr. Lyons.

"Why, that the Governor of Kentucky has ordered out 60,000 troops to crush the rule of abolitionism in that State."

"What is the authority for the statement?" asked several members.

"This," replied Governor Foote, "that news has been received which the Kentucky delegation are disposed to believe,"——

"Oh!" oh!" oh!" from all parts of the Hall, and the congregation immediately dispersed.

Richmond Whig, 30th.

From the North.—Northern papers of the 26th have been received at Fredericksburg.

The Yankee Army had spent four days in vain efforts to cross the Rappahannock and had given it up. The attempt must have been costly. A Yankee correspondent says:—

"At every turn or rise on the road a wagon or caisson could be seen sticking fast in the mud; horses and mules were down in the miré, unable to rise. In every gully, batteries, caissons, supply wagons, ambulances and pontoons were mired; horses and mules up to their bellies in mud; soldiers on the march sinking to their knees at almost every step. It was impossible to draw an empty wagon through the dreadful mud. The whole army was stuck fast.

"Within a space of two miles the scene of confusion was greatest. In a deep gully, and on a hill side, where the road ascended, were stuck fast more than a dozen guns, caissons, brigade wagons, and great headquarter wagons. The guns and pontoons were three days in reaching the ford, and had to be dragged by united labor of men and horses, when it was discovered that approaches to the river were impracticable. The mud in the freshly cut roads was too deep. The men got in sight, they said, of rebel camp fires."

A submarine cable is to be laid between New Orleans and Fortress Monroe.

A Yankee gunboat is reported to have been sunk by a Confederate battery off Port Hudson, Mississippi.

Gen. Wool has ordered all the New York militia to report to him. Upon hearing this, Gen. Hall, commander of the State forces, entered a vigorous protest. This step has created great excitement. The prevailing opinion is that it is the design of the Administration to take the militia under its control.

Another Steamer Arrived.—CHARLESTON, Jan. 28.—Another English merchant steamer ran into port, this morning, with a general cargo of merchandise.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 29.—Still another steamer, with a full cargo of merchandize and munitions of war, from Nassau, arrived last night.

Arrested.—We learn that a man named B. A. Howell, who is, or represents himself as being a Captain in the Confederate service, was arrested here yesterday, as having broken out of the jail of Lumberton, Robeson county, some four or five years since, where he was confined on a charge of murder. Howell will be sent up to-day to Lumberton. He was recognized and identified by a gentleman in the passport office, where he had gone to get a passport.—*Wil. Jour., 28th.*

Small Pox.—We learn from one of our physicians that a case of Small-Pox made its appearance in our town yesterday. It is a negro from Goldsboro', who is in a house near the Depot.

Greensboro' World.

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant.

WILL give quick despatch to goods co. signed to him for sale. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19, 1863. 97tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 2, 1863.

"A Winding Sheet for the Union."—Under this appropriate head, the Richmond Dispatch, rightly regarding the Union as dead, and willing to see it decently interred, copies from the New York World a very remarkable article reviewing a proposition of the New York Tribune to take measures to terminate the war in "ninety days," and if its scheme should fail, at that time to recognize the Confederacy.

The Tribune's scheme is in brief, to borrow four hundred millions of dollars, on the distinct pledge that it shall be the last loan asked for. To be paid into the Treasury at the rate of five millions a day, and to be paid out as rapidly, thus lasting eighty days. The uniformed militia of the United States to be called out to garrison Washington, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St Louis, Louisville, &c., and to guard the railroads, while every soldier now in the service shall be sent to the front and employed in active work upon the rebels in every quarter. In addition to all this, the Tribune proposes a further expedient, which we do not think proper to state, but which arouses the indignation of the World, and will make civilized nations open their eyes with amazement and horror. Finally, encouragement is to be held out to foreign nations to propose mediation; they are to be treated politely and put off till about May, by which time the experiment will have succeeded or failed. The inference is, and so the World thinks, that it is considered as likely to fail, and therefore desirable to the Yankees to have such a proposition of mediation to fall back upon, as "a ready and convenient way out of the scrape," says the World

Besides the enormity of the feature of the scheme which we suppress, calculated to make the people of the South more and more determined, if that were possible, never to give way again to yankee rule, the whole drift of the Tribune's article indicates hopelessness of conquering the South. It is a clear admission that if it can't be done in three months it can't be done at all, and must be abandoned Such indications come from all part of the North and West The peace party has so grown in importance and boldness at home, as probably to have infected the army also, for the army is said to be composed more of Democrats than of Black Republicans, and they cannot fail to sympathize with their old party friends at home. We are strongly possessed, therefore, of a belief that if the South can but continue to maintain their ground for the next ninety days, the war will be in effect ended. At that time two or three hundred thousand of the veteran yankee troops will have finished their term of service, and there is not the slightest reason to believe either that they will re-enlist or that a new army can be raised. We think we see land.

Northern Corruption.—Two new instances of official corruption have just come to light, at the North, well calculated to add to the satisfaction with which the South may contemplate its eternal separation from a people who thus exhibit foul corruption at the fountain head.

In the Legislature of Pennsylvania there is a Democratic majority of one. A Senator being to elect, Cameron, Lincoln's late Secretary of War, was the candidate of the Black Republicans, and, being notorious as unscrupulous personally and politically, it was feared that he would buy up some Democratic member and thus secure the election. It seemed to be understood that there were plenty of them who could be bought. The election came on and Cameron was defeated. It was immediately whispered that a member had astounding disclosures to make, and finally a committee was appointed to investigate the matter. Thereupon, T. J. Boyer, member from Jefferson county, published a statement that he had had numerous interviews with Cameron, resulting in Cameron's depositing a large sum of money in the hands of John J. Patterson, to be paid to him, Boyer, on his voting for Cameron. But he voted for Cameron's opponent It is said that Boyer, knowing that Cameron would succeed in buying up somebody's vote, played this trick upon him to throw him off his guard, for as only one vote was needed, it was evident that Cameron would not think of buying a second at a high price, after having, as he supposed, secured the needed one. Others, however, contend that Boyer was actually bought, but had not the nerve to play out the game—a supposition strengthened by the fact that while the voting was going on a suspected member had a bully standing by him, ready to floor him if he voted for Cameron.

The other case is in the New York Legislature. In the lower House there was a tie between the Democrats and the Black Republicans, which for many days prevented the election of a Speaker. At length the Black Republicans bought over a Democratic member, (Callicott of Brooklyn,) who came forward and nominated one of the purchasers for Speaker, and he could of course have been elected, but a new trouble sprung up, in the shape of a mob of armed men, chiefly Callicott's constituents, who filled the lobbies and galleries and swore horrid oaths and uttered horrid yells, threatening that if an election were had the speaker chosen should never take the chair, but that the floor should be reddened with his blood, &c. Quailing under these threats, the members met from day to day for a week without daring even to take a vote

The other branch of the Legislature (the Senate) had applied to Gov. Seymour to protect the House, but he replied that, while he was quite ready to do so on the application of the House, it would be improper for him to interfere at the instance of any others. And so the matter stood according to the latest information we have at this present writing. We cannot see how the thing is to end. If there were any honesty or courage on either side, some notion might be formed of how it will result. But both parties are too corrupt to have much of either moral or physical courage; and so accident will probably determine the course of events.

P. S. As we supposed, the mob lacked courage to carry its threat into effect. Callicott, the bought Democrat, was himself elected Speaker by the Abolitionists, and the floor was not "reddened by his blood" He agreed to vote for an Abolitionist for U. S. Senator.

The Sinking of the Hatteras.—The Northern papers bring the remarkable statement that the ship which sunk the yankee gunboat Hatteras, off Galveston, answered to the hail of the Hatteras that she was the British man-of-war Spitfire. Whether this was really so or not, is uncertain The answer, if made, may have been to deceive. If it was the Spitfire, the matter will probably produce trouble between the U. S. and England, and give Mr Seward another opportunity to apologize. It is probable that the Hatteras made the first assault.

More Glorious Naval Victories.—Com. Ingraham appears to have taken a leaf out of Magruder's book. See the splendid affairs off Charleston. The yankee navy fares as badly as its army. Within a few weeks it has lost the Monitor and half a dozen other ships.

Small Treasury Notes.—Treasurer Worth has made an arrangement with the Banks of the State, to supply them with unsigned Treasury Notes of less than $1, the banks to have them signed by persons selected for the purpose, at a cost of 20 per cent less than heretofore. By this means the Treasurer will be relieved of the large number of clerks in his office, and from giving his own personal attention to the matter; the Treasury will save about $4000 a year; and the people can get their shinplasters from the nearest bank.

☞ Several communications, obituaries, &c., are necessarily omitted or deferred.

Congress.—[illegible] Mr. Phelan introduced a bill for the seizure of all cotton in the Confederacy except that for home consumption or Southern manufacture, to be paid for at 15 cts per lb. Exportation is prohibited under penalty of death. The Supreme Court was further debated. In the House, Mr. Lyons introduced a bill appropriating $4,000,000 for relief of soldiers' families. Both Houses had secret session.

In the Senate, on Friday, Mr. Dortch of N. C. submitted resolutions, which were adopted, directing the committee of the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of requiring the payment to the Government at an early day of moneys due to alien enemies, and of allowing citizens who have lost property by the enemy and who are indebted to alien enemies to set off their losses against said indebtedness. The Supreme Court bill was further discussed. Nothing of interest in the House. Secret session in each.

On Friday, the Senate continued the discussion of the Supreme Court, and the House talked on Exemption.

The University.—Hon. Charles Manly, Treasurer, reports the receipts for the year ending Nov. 20, 1862, from dividends, interest, land sales &c., at $17,606.17, and the disbursements at $23,101.90. Cash on hand at previous report $19,674.52, reduced by excess of disbursements during the last year to $14,178.79. The Bursar's receipts for Tuition &c. were $6,277.50 and his disbursements $5,276.24. During the year 6 students have received instruction free of charge.

The debt of the University is $113,000, viz: to Bank of N. C. $100,000 borrowed to invest in stock in that Bank; and to Gov. Swain $3000 and to Miss Cameron $10,000 borrowed for building purposes. The Funds of the University are: $200,000 Bank of N. C. Stocks, $40,699 in N. C., Va., Wilmington, and individual Bonds, $14,178.79 cash on hand. Net cash assets in addition to its real property at Chapel Hill &c., $142,377.79

Iron Works.—Mr. Shepherd's Bill looks to the establishment of works for the manufacture of "Railroad and all other iron." It appropriates $1,500,000—two-thirds in 6 per cent. Bonds, and one-third in Treasury notes—for the use of not less than five nor more than twenty-five citizens of the State who shall give bond to erect with all possible despatch, at some point in the State, a rolling mill and furnace of sufficient capacity to do any work required in that line. The products of the works are to be sold at a profit not exceeding 75 per cent., and 25 per cent. of that is to be paid the State to reimburse the loan of $1,500,000 All roads in which the State is interested are required to buy their iron at these proposed works. The whole property to be mortgaged to the State, until the loan is repaid.

Crops, &c.—A friend has handed us a letter (too long for publication) giving an account of the writer's trip through the counties of Harnett, Moore, Chatham, Randolph and Guilford. The result of his observations is, that the people have not only enough to live on, without any danger of starvation, but that, notwithstanding the great numbers sent to the war, there are still enough laborers left to produce abundant crops this year. The young wheat he says looks very well, though possibly not a full crop sowed. He says that the men who have means are as heretofore helping the families of those who have gone to the war, which should be done everywhere. He was delighted with the beautiful woolen goods, jeans, blankets, &c., that he saw, made by the women and children, who are thus furnished with plenty of work and good pay.

Small Pox.—We are requested to state that there have been 19 cases of small pox in the Black river neighborhood on the East side of Cape Fear, of which 4 have resulted fatally. The patients were all dismissed from the Hospital on the 26th ult., there being no new case. The disease was brought to the neighborhood by a paroled soldier from Maryland, who sickened a few days after his arrival, but so slightly as not to confine him to his room, and with no idea that it was small pox. Two weeks afterwards his family were down with the small pox.

Contributions for the N. C. Hospital at Richmond.—We are requested to state, that Capt. Taylor has been deputed by Dr. Talbot of the N. C. Hospital at Richmond to visit this place and solicit contributions for the relief of the sick North Carolinians in that Hospital. Capt. T. arrived on Saturday (in company with Mr. Wm. J. Myrover, who, as Agent for the Cumberland Hospital Association, has devoted his time and energies to the good work for months past,) and will remain here till Monday next, when he will carry on all that may be committed to his charge. The Hospital Association will send by him as a contribution several hundred garments; but besides these, Butter, Poultry of all kinds, Preserves, Pickles, Wines, Brandies, Cordials, &c., are much needed. All articles may be left at the Seminary.

The Concert.—The Musical Entertainment of the Young Ladies' Knitting Society on Thursday evening last was a decided success. The sum obtained for their Soldiers' Fund was $320. In relation to it we have received the following appropriate and judicious suggestion from the Rev. Mr. McDaniel:

MUSIC.

Messrs. Hale: I feel inclined to tax your kindness for a little space in your paper to submit a suggestion. My interest in good Music is almost unbounded. I had the privilege to attend the Concert recently given by the Young Ladies for the benefit of the Soldiers, and am happy to be able to say that they acquitted themselves with gratifying ability before a very large and attentive audience. It has occurred to my mind that as much musical talent as there is in Fayetteville ought not to remain dormant. And I respectfully suggest to the Ladies to give a musical entertainment at least quarterly. Such an arrangement would cultivate the taste of the community, which is a great good to any people, —the proceeds might accomplish considerable in the department of benevolence, and the exercise of preparation would greatly increase their own interest and ability in this most interesting qualification.

Respectfully yours, J. McDANIEL.

Appointment.—We learn that a commission as 2d Assistant Engineer in the C. S. Navy has been tendered to Mr. James F. Green, and accepted. Mr. Green has made many friends since his residence here in connection with the Arsenal, who will regret to part from him.

The Conscript Camp.—Col. Thomas P. August of Virginia has been placed in command at Camp Holmes, near Raleigh.

Legislative Documents.—We have been indebted to Henry E. Colton Esq., Chief Clerk of the House of Commons, for numerous Messages, bills, reports, &c., being, we presume, all of importance printed during the session by order of the Legislature.

We are also indebted to Walter A. Huske, Esq., Chief Engrossing Clerk, for a number of valuable documents of our own and other States.

A letter from an intelligent North Carolinian in the army, dated Petersburg, Jan'y 29th, informs us that he had just conversed with exchanged prisoners from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Frederick city, who say that Lincoln cannot carry on the war longer than April or May, for that the 2 to 300,000 soldiers whose terms will expire are determined to go home; that over 75,000 officers and men have deserted; that nearly all who were at the hospitals say they will never fight again. Our correspondent says he has no doubt of this, for he himself was in a hospital at Philadelphia during Oct., Nov. and Dec., with over 3,000 yankees, and is satisfied that that was the feeling of three-fourths of them. He says the South has more friends at the North than is generally supposed, who, at all hazards, supplied our sick and wounded prisoners with clothing and other necessaries While he was at Fort Delaware, from 25 to 50 deserted every day; from one camp of 1100 near Philadelphia, 700 ranaway in one night.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

[illegible] Charleston, Jan'y 31.—This morning the [illegible] Rutledge, Chicora, Capt. Tucker, accompanied by three small steamers—the Clinch, Etton, and Chesterfield, all under the command of Com. Ingraham, made an attack on blockaders and succeeded in sinking two and crippling a third. The engagement commenced at 4 o'clock, the Palmetto State opening upon the Federal gunboat Mercidia, carrying 11 guns and 158 men, which was soon sunk in five fathoms water. Her commander, Capt. Stillwagon, with a boat's crew, came on board and surrendered. One shot pierced her boiler, going clear through. Capt. Stillwagon and crew were paroled by commander Ingraham Capt. Tucker of the Chicora reports sinking another Federal gunboat, and the disabling of the steamship Quaker City. The latter was set on fire by the Chicora and hauled down her flag to surrender, but afterwards managed to escape, using only one wheel. She was very badly damaged. The number of blockaders outside at the time of the engagement was thirteen, with two first class Federal frigates, the Susquehanna and Canandagua The Federal loss is very severe. It was a complete victory on our part, with not a man lost. The gunboats were not even struck. The blockaders have disappeared—not one to be seen within five miles with the strongest river glass. Our boats are returning. The following is the official dispatch:

On Board Gun Boat Palmetto State, January 31st, 1863.

I went out last night. This vessel struck the Mercidia, when she sent a boat aboard and surrendered. The officers and crew were paroled. Capt Tucker thinks he sunk one vessel and set another on fire, when she struck her flag. The blockading fleet has gone to the southwest and eastward out of sight.

D. M. INGRAHAM, Flag Officer Comd'g

Surrender of a Federal Gunboat and Crew.—Charleston, Jan. 30.—The Federal gunboat John P. Smith, carrying eleven guns and two hundred men, surrendered unconditionally to our forces this afternoon, after a sharp engagement in Stono river. The enemy's loss heavy. Only one man was wounded on our side. Another gunboat escaped in a crippled condition. [94 prisoners arrived at Charleston Saturday.]

The engagement lasted one hour. Another gunboat was disabled, but escaped.

From the Coast.—Wilmington, Jan. 31.—We learn that our outer pickets at Swansboro' report that seventeen large sailing transports passed there yesterday afternoon, going South. It is also reported by our pickets at the mouth of New River in Onslow county, that five steamers passed that point at nine o'clock last night, also going South. Their size or character could not even be guessed at in the night.—*Journal.*

Reported Capture of Holly Springs by the Confederates.—Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 30.—It is reported that Gen. Van Dorn has re-captured Holly Springs, Miss., with seven hundred prisoners and a considerable quantity of army rations. A Michigan cavalry regiment is said to have been cut to pieces in the charge.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

Fredericksburg, Jan 30.—Northern papers of the 27th have been received.

The army of the Potomac has a new commander; Gen. Burnside turned over his authority on Monday evening to "fighting" Joe Hooker The Herald says Burnside was relieved at his own request. Sumner and Franklin have also been relieved. The Herald says they refused to fight under Hooker, because they had not confidence in him.

The Herald has a column on the change. It hardly supposes that an early advance can be had, as it will take time for Hooker to get matters straight, but calls for a forward movement. It says that three armies are to be dissipated if the rebellion is to be crushed. It believes that Bragg will receive his quietus at the hands of Rosecrans; whilst Vicksburg must fall; but in Virginia, where success is most essential and our forces overwhelming, it remains in doubt. *There are strange rumors that the army of the Potomac is to be broken up* and that the heart of the rebellion is to be abandoned for some new expeditions against its extremities."

The Herald says:

"The present administration, the Government of the United States, and the loyal States of the Union, will be forever disgraced before the world if they fail to accomplish the restoration of the Union. We must make sure of its accomplishment, too, *before the first of May* or we are threatened by the Abolition faction with an inglorious dissolution. It seems incredible that doubts are entertained at Washington of our final success.

"Leading members of the Radical party, foreseeing that the people will refuse them further supplies of men or money, will push forward the campaign with all possible vigor during the next three months. The principle of concentration generally is to be carried out in all military arrangements. Heavy reinforcements are to be sent to Rosecrans. Vicksburg and Port Hudson are to be attacked by forces sufficient for their reduction. Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah are to be assailed in succession, and another effort is to be made to reduce the Rebel Capital. All these objects accomplished by 1st of May, it is expected the Rebels will be brought to terms.

"This portion of the programme would be most encouraging but for the doubts which the sequel involves. From that it is evident that its authors do not place much reliance in its success. Thus we learn that whilst the proposed plan of operations is being carried out, secret agents are to be sent by Government to Europe, for the purpose of coming to an understanding with Louis Napoleon in the event of its failure. The intention in that case is to call on the French Emperor to interfere in favor of peaceable separation between the North and the South, provided such separation be based on plan of general emancipation in both sections and proper adjustment of boundaries. It is not believed that the South would consent, but that its refusal would so damage its cause in Europe that it would fail to secure further sympathy or assistance in that quarter."

New York.—The Herald's Albany correspondent says a difficulty between Lincoln and New York is inevitable, and that New York is ripe for revolution. The N. Y. City Council have denounced the Administration.

Finances.—The House of Representatives has passed a bill authorizing an issue of $1,60 ,000,000 bonds and notes for next year.

Yankee Generals.—26 Major and Brig. Generals are now relieved of duty. All failures.

From Newbern.—Stanly, Foster, and Piggott are quarreling about the late Congressional election.

The Markets.—Gold in New York, on Monday evening, 151¼. This sudden rise, the Herald says, was created by the news received from the Army of the Potomac. Sterling exchange on the same day commanded 166½.

LATER.—Petersburg, Jan'y 31.—We [Express] have the N. Y. Times of the 28th. It says that an expedition comprising three gunboats and a number of transports, under command of Gen. Foster, sailed from Hatteras Inlet on Saturday, 24th inst.; destination supposed to be Wilmington. Another expedition was fitting out with much despatch, and would sail soon.

It has been ascertained by Gen. Foster that 75,000 rebel troops have been sent into North Carolina from the Rappahannock.

News had been received at Key West that the rebel steamer Oreto had got out of Mobile, and captured a Boston Brig, from Cuba, on the 17th, off Tortugas, loaded with sugar. She was sunk by order of the rebel Captain Maffitt. The Oreto had reached Havana with 1700 bales of cotton

Port Royal dates to the 25th had been received at New York. The indications were that an active campaign would at once commence; and it was probable that Savannah would be attacked before Charleston—that being considered the weakest point.

Gold went up Tuesday to 154⅞ a 155, but at the afternoon board fell back to 153½ a 153⅞. Exchange on London jumped to 169 a 170.

Foreign News.—The Saxonia has reached New York with advices from Europe to the 14th. The most important feature of the news is the address of the French Emperor at the opening of the Corps Legislatif. The Times' Paris correspondent says "the impression produced in the better class of the French population by the Emperor's discourse, is unfavorable to the United States."

The Rumors from the North West.—We find the following paragraph in the Starkville (Miss.) Banner of the 17th instant:

"We have just learned from a reliable and authentic source, and we accord full credence to the report, that Senator Bright's wife, of Indiana, crossed Gen. Bragg's lines in possession of sealed despatches for President Davis; the contents of which, as announced, solicit our government to receive into its Confederation the States of Illinois and Indiana, and in fact all the States west of the Mississippi."

From Kentucky.—There is no question that a great revolution in public sentiment has occurred, not only in Kentucky, but in the North-western States, since the publication of the emancipation proclamation

Lynchburg Republican, 30th.

Yankee Generals Resigned.—Mobile, Jan 30.—Parties arrived here from Memphis state that Gen. Hurlbut, of Illinois, commanding at that point, and Gen Willard, of Ohio, have resigned in consequence of Lincoln's emancipation proclamation.

Deserters to be Shot.—Two more deserters have been sentenced to death at Richmond, both Virginians.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In the Senate, on Friday, bills were [illegible] regulating service of process on Express co.; for relief of citizens of Alleghany. That for protection of wool-growing and pork-raising interests was tabled. Several bills and resolutions passed 2d reading; among them the resolutions condemning flogging, bucking and gagging in the army, by a vote of 28 to 21.

In the Commons, on Friday, the Revenue bill was discussed.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

Raleigh, Jan. 31.

In the House, to-day, a bill from the Senate was passed allowing a number of sheriffs and tax-collectors to collect arrears of taxes; It was amended by adding others in the House. They are as follows: Rufus Galloway, Lewis Williamson, Elias Barnes, Reuben King, Hector McNeill, E. D. Davis, W. W. Long, Wm. Haymore, J. S. Keens, W. W. Grier, J. R. Grady, Sidney Deal, R. V. Blackstock and Thos. J. Carr.

A bill to allow Mr. Carr of Union to run a distillery for medicinal purposes was reported against.

Mr. Foy introduced a bill to authorise the Governor to call out the Militia whenever he deems best, &c. In a discussion concerning it, it was stated that on Monday the Military Committee will report a bill for the same purpose.

Mr Richardson introduced a bill to prevent and punish the placing obstructions to the passage of fish in Yadkin River.

From the report of the committee it appears that out of nine to elect only three Trustees of the University were elected: Messrs J. G. Shepherd, Neill McKay and Dr. E. Warren.

The Revenue bill was taken up and discussed. It had been referred back to the Finance Committee and on yesterday Judge Shepherd brought forward almost a new bill. The section relating to the taxation of slaves now stands—as agreed to by the House—that: the County Courts shall appoint three assessors who shall value the slaves of each slave owner in the county and shall return a list of the same to the County Court Cl'k and he shall average the value for his county, certify the same and forward such certificate to the Public Treasurer, and he shall make an average for the whole State and in accordance with that average valuation shall slaves be taxed throughout the State.

The House again refused to strike out the tax on stock for sale. Mr. Cowles of Yadkin made some remarks against the tax.

The House has adopted an amendment taxing cotton and tobacco held as an investment.

In the Senate, the Chatham Railroad bill passed its 2d reading but amended so as to appropriate only $250,000. This ought not to be, as that sum will not buy the iron if they have to go into the market for it.

The vote on Chatham R. R. bill was yeas 23, nays 14. Mr. Graham spoke in its favor. Mr. Taylor strongly opposed the reduction of the appropriation.

The House holds an afternoon session and probably one to-night, and as I write they are discussing portions of the Revenue bill. The vexed question of the valuation of slaves is up, some contending that they should be valued every year; the committee recommends that they be valued every four years. The House has determined upon the latter plan. Mr. McKay introduced the amendment proposing to value land every four years and slaves every year, as I have stated it was rejected.

[We were promised a further account of the proceedings of Saturday, but the letter has not reached us this morning]

Twenty deserters, arrested in the mountains of Yancey, were lodged in the jail at Asheville on 24th Jan'y.

Gen. Davis, in command in East Tennessee, has issued a proclamation ordering the Tories to surrender or no quarter will be given them. About 40 of them have been killed, with a loss of one on our side.

Ran the Blockade.—The Iron Steamship Cornubia arrived safe this morning at a Confederate port. She ran through six blockaders and was just eighteen minutes in doing it. She brings a valuable cargo.

Wil. Journal, 31st.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Fort Fisher, Jan'y 29, 1863.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Your correspondent, 'Vidi,' in writing of the capture of the "Columbia," off Masonboro' Inlet by the troops of Fort Fisher, omitted to allude to all the men who took part in the affair, not with any intention to do injustice, but to avoid a lengthy article. It is proper that honorable mention be made of Capt. Melvin and his company from Bladen, and of Lieut. Jno. W. Smith of said company who were present and participated in the engagement Capt. Melvin his officers and men have been always among the foremost in duties of every kind, and there is not a more willing and zealous set of soldiers in the Confederacy than they.

Respectfully, VIDI.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Young Ladies' Knitting Society is under obligations to Capt. B. Robinson for $10.

The next meeting will be held on Thursday morning, at the residence of Mr. D. A. Ray.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Big Rockfish Soldiers' Aid Society acknowledge the receipt of the following articles: Miss Sallie McQueen 1 shirt; Miss Alice McPhaul $1; Mrs Dr Sinclair $10; Miss Emma Jackson 3 prs wool socks; Miss Sallie McMillan 1 pr socks; Miss Kate McMillan 1 pr socks; Miss Flora McFadyen 1 pr socks; Miss Mary McNeal 1 pr socks; Mrs Roderick McRae $5

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Contributions to the soldiers, Laurel Hill District, 60th Reg't N. C. M.: Miss M A Campbell 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Miss C Campbell 1 blanket, 1 pr socks.

DIED,

At the residence of her husband in Montgomery county, Mrs. RACHEL, wife of Mr. Jas. Skinner. The deceased was baptised some eight or ten years ago by Elder Blackwood, into the fellowship of the Baptist Church of which she lived a consistent member until the day of her death. In her last illness she was visited by the writer to whom she expressed herself as perfectly resigned to the will of the Lord, either to live or to die. When she knew that she could not live she said to her friends you are all very good to come to see me here, and I want you to come to see me in Heaven. Having her hope in Christ, she fell

Asleep in Jesus; blessed sleep,
From which none ever wakes to weep.

B. G. C.

In Bladen county, on the 22d ultimo, GEORGE BALLENTINE, in the 76th year of his age The deceased was for a number of years a Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian church. He died in the faith.

Killed, in the battle near Kinston, on the 14th ult., George W. Gee, a private in "Starr's Light Artillery." The deceased was formerly a member of the "Independent" Company of this place, and served with that company on the Peninsula. He was beloved by his officers and his comrades. He merited their esteem, for no man was more cheerful under privations or more willing to perform every duty enjoined. He fell nobly at his post. In the language of one of his companions, on that occasion, "his bravery was not reckless, but cool and determined, being the last man to leave the gun." His social qualities were no less distinguished than his bravery on the field. His kindness to the sick among his associates, marked him as one always to be sought for when affliction came. True he leaves no father, no mother, no wife nor child to mourn for him, but he has left *one* whose grief time itself can never assuage, that one is an *only* sister. May God comfort her.

Died, at the General Hospital, No. 25, Richmond, Va., of Pneumonia, E. H. Birkhead, son of S. D. and M. M. Birkhead of Randolph county, N. C. The deceased was a member of Co. —, 46th N. C. Reg't, and in the 20th year of his age. When the contest between the North and South began in earnest, he testified his devotion to his native State, and his affection for a kind father and loving mother and sisters by hastening to meet the invader, and at Sharpsburg and many other fields he proved that "he knew his country's rights, and knowing, dared maintain." But he has passed from the land of strife to enjoy the reward in store for those who so cheerfully offer themselves a sacrifice for their country's freedom. "Peaceful be his silent slumber."

In hospital at Staunton, Va., Nov. 15, J. A. S. Barker, of Co. A, 4th Reg't.

Furniture and Horses at Auction.

TO-MORROW at 12 M., I shall sell 2 WORK HORSES.
To-morrow night, I shall sell CLOTHING, and FANCY GOODS

On Thursday next, I shall sell a lot of excellent FURNITURE, consisting of Beureaus, Chairs, Bedsteads, Tables, and all the articles of a gentleman who breaks up Housekeeping One fine GOLD WATCH. One SILVER WATCH. JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.

Feb. 2. 1t

Lost or Mislaid.

A CERTAIN note made by Isaac Wells of Wilmington, payable to Archibald McLauchlin, for Seventy Five Dollars, dated about the first day of Jan'y 1862, for the hire of a negro. All persons are forbidden to trade for said note, as the payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will confer a favor by returning the same to ARCHIBALD McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 31. 99-2tpd

The undersigned practicing Physicians of the town of Fayetteville are driven to the necessity of advancing their rates of charges 50 per cent. on the Fee Bill heretofore regulating them.

For travel we will charge one dollar per mile.

We feel constrained too, to insist on half yearly settlements.

B. W. ROBINSON.
JAS. A. MACRAE.
T. D. HAIGH.
H. A. McSWAIN.
W. C. McDUFFIE.
K. A. BLACK.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 21, 1863. 96-15tpd

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Feb. 2.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon Old 55, new 45. Lard 40.
Beef 17½ to 20 by the side; 10 to 20 at retail.
Beeswax 60.
Butter 75 to $1.
Chickens 35 to 50.
Copperas $1 wholesale, $1.25 retail
Cotton 18 to 20 cts.
Cotton Yarn $3 to $5 per bunch.
Eggs 40 to 50 per dozen.
Flaxseed 2 50 to 2 75 per bushel.
Flour—Family $35, Super $34 to $35.
Forage—Fodder 2 50 per hundred; Hay 1 50 to $2; Shucks 1 50 to 1 75.
Grain—Corn 3 30. Wheat $5 to 5 50. Rye 3 50 to $4. Oats $2 to 2 25. Peas 2 75.
Hides—Green 50, dry $1.
Iron—Swedes 40.
Leather—Sole $3 per lb., Upper 3 50.
Liquors of all kinds have gone up.
Molasses—N O 4 50.
Nails—None in market.
Pork 38 to 40.
Potatoes—Irish $3 to $3 50; Sweet $1 50 to $2 00.
Rice, 10 by the cask.
Sugar retailing at 75 to $1.
Salt 20 to 25 cts per lb.
Fayetteville Sheetings, 33 to 60 cts. Osnaburgs 35 to 60 cts.
Spirits Turpentine 40 to 50 cts. per gallon.
Tallow 60 Wool 1 50 to 1 75.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

WILMINGTON MARKET, Jan. 28

Beef cattle 15 to 20. Bacon, new 50 to 55. Butter $1. Corn 2 75 to $3 Flour, super $35. Lard 40 to 45. Molasses none in market. Sweet Potatoes $2 50 to $3. Pork 35 to 37½. Pea Nuts $3 to 3 50. Salt $10. Sugar 70 to 75 Fayetteville Factory sheetings 60 to 65 Tallow 65 to 70. Wood $12 to $16. Yarn $6 to $7

YOUR COUNTRY IS CALLING!

HAVING been detailed on recruiting service for a few days, I am authorized to announce the partial suspension of the operation of the conscript law, so as to permit conscripts and others so disposed to volunteer in companies of their own selection. Thus by volunteering you will avoid being forced into the conscript camp. I am anxious to receive recruits for Capt. Kelly's company from Moore county, or if desired I will receive any who wish to join other companies of this command. To those who would avoid being forced into the war, I appeal to them to come forward, volunteer like men, and assist in driving the invading foe from our soil. I shall be happy to meet any who feel like volunteering at the following times and places:—

Kelly's Store, February 6th.
Sloan's " " 9th.
Swan's Station, " 11th.
Jonesboro' " 13th.

A. BOLIN. Lieut.
Co. F, 50th Reg't N. C. T.

Fall Creek Mills, Moore Co, Jan. 30. 99-8tpd

TO CONSCRIPTS!

HAVING been detailed by special order, for thirty days, on recruiting service, I hereby give notice that the Conscript Law has been so far suspended, as to allow conscripts to join any company now in service, and be thereby "entitled to the bounty and other benefits provided by law for volunteers." It is confidently expected that this liberal offer on the part of the Government will be eagerly embraced by the greater part of those liable to service under the conscript act.

Men! you have yet an opportunity of becoming volunteers. Your country needs your services. Embrace this opportunity at once.

It has been made my special duty to enlist men for Capt. T. W. Harris' Cavalry Company of the 63d Regt. N. C. Troops. I am authorized, however, to enlist for any company in this command.

I will be in Pittsboro' on Tuesday of February Court, the 10th; on Friday the 13th, at Coffin's Store, in Moore County; on Tuesday the 17th, and Tuesday the 24th at Carthage. Recruits for cavalry companies will be required to furnish a horse.

Conscripts! become volunteers and strike for the defence of your country. N. F. MUSE, Lt. Co. E, 63d N. C. T., Recruiting Officer.

Jan 31, 1863. 99 3t

ATTENTION, CONSCRIPTS!

Recruits Wanted for the Defence of North Carolina.

BY order of Major Gen. G. W. Smith, Commanding the Army of North Carolina, the subscriber and others have been detailed to recruit men to fill up the ranks of this army in order that the threatened invasion of the State may be repelled. The Conscription Law is suspended so far as to enable any persons who wish to volunteer now to do so by volunteering with the subscriber and join any company they wish, that is, any company now in service under command of Gen. Smith, whose headquarters are now Goldsboro'.

The bounty of Fifty Dollars will be paid so soon as mustered into service, and all Conscripts volunteering will avoid the necessity of going through the Camp of Instruction. All persons absent from their companies without leave, or who have deserted, will report themselves to me at once. All who report themselves promptly are promised a full pardon, except as to forfeiture of pay. It is hoped this appeal will not be disregarded.

North Carolina is threatened with invasion—the army needs the services of every man liable to military duty. May I not hope that they will respond promptly and thus secure to all that they hold dear on earth, ample means of defence.

Address or call on me at Fayetteville, or Summerville, Harnett county. JOHN P. McLEAN, Lieut. Co. H, 50th Reg't N. C. T.

Jan'y 28, 1863. 98-1tsw*2t

NOTICE.

THE attention of all absentees from my company is called to the following order.

J. K. KYLE, Capt. Co. B, 52d Reg't N. C. T.

Magnolia, Duplin Co, N. C., Jan'y 25, 1863. 99-t10F

A FULL pardon except as to the forfeiture of pay for the period of unauthorized absence, is hereby proclaimed to all enlisted men absent without leave, who may voluntarily return to their respective commands on or before the 10th Feb'y next, 1863. All enlisted men who do not voluntarily return within the time specified, and all who shall after this date absent themselves from their commands without proper authority will be charged with desertion and tried by the new Military Court now in session. If found guilty they will be sentenced to death whether present or absent, and commanders will be ordered to execute the sentence wherever the condemned can be arrested.

By command of Maj. Gen. G. W. SMITH
Signed S. W. MELTON, Maj. and A. A. Gen.

RECRUITS WANTED!

$100 Bounty and $25 per Month Pay!!

I HAVE been ordered by Maj. Gen. Gustavus W. Smith to return to this place as a Recruiting Officer for Capt. Jno McKellar's company, Col. Evans' Reg't, Partisan Rangers, now near Kinston. A favorable opportunity is now offered to conscripts to volunteer and thus secure one hundred dollars bounty in addition to twenty-five dollars per month pay. This branch of the service is remarkably healthy as the trooper is kept constantly in motion. We have been in service eight months and have not lost a man by sickness. To the rescue, sons of the gallant "Old North State!" Your brethren in the field call upon you to help them drive back the vile invaders of our soil. Apply to me in Fayetteville. ARCH'D McFADYEN, Lieut. Co. A, 63d Reg't N. C. T.

Jan'y 30, 1863. 99-8tpd

ATTENTION, CONSCRIPTS!

Recruits wanted for the Defence of North Carolina.

BY ORDER of Maj. Gen. G. W. Smith, commanding the Army in North Carolina, the subscriber and others have been detailed to recruit men to fill up the ranks of this Army in order that the threatened invasion of the State may be repelled The Conscript Law is suspended so far as to enable any persons who wish to volunteer now to do so by volunteering with the subscriber and join any Company they wish, that is, any company now in service under command of Gen. Smith, whose headquarters are now at Goldsboro'.

The bounty, Fifty Dollars, will be paid so soon as mustered into service, and all conscripts volunteering will avoid the necessity of going through Camp of Instruction. All persons absent from their Companies without leave or who have deserted will report themselves to me at once. All who report themselves promptly are promised a full pardon except as to forfeiture of pay. It is hoped this appeal will not be disregarded

North Carolina is threatened with invasion, the Army needs the service of men liable to military duty, may I not hope that they will respond promptly, and thus secure to all that they hold dear on earth, ample means of defence.

Address or call on me at A G. Thornton's, Fayetteville, or Averasboro', Harnett county.

L. H. HUSKE, Serg't Co. B, 56th Reg't N. C. T.

Jan. 30. 99-2tpd

The MAGISTRATES

of Cumberland county are particularly requested to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Friday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to take into consideration measures for the relief of the people of the county. DAVID McNEILL, Chm'n.

Feb'y 2, 1863. 99-2t

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. J. DAVIS is in town and can be consulted. All operations on the teeth performed at his office over Dr. B. W. Robinson's office.

Jan'y 31, 1863. 99-5tpd

Negro Girl Wanted.

I WISH to purchase a negro girl from 14 to 16 years of age, for a gentleman residing in the country. For one of good character a liberal price will be paid.

JOHN H. COOK.

Jan'y 31, 1863. 99-2t

MONEY LOST.

ON this (FRIDAY) morning, in or near the Book Store, a roll of Confederate Treasury Notes. The finder will be liberally rewarded on returning the money to E. J. Hale & Sons.

Jany 30.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A NEGRO WOMAN, 45 or 50 years of age, who is capable of taking charge of children. A liberal price will be paid. Address box 200 Fayetteville P. O.

Feb'y 2, 1863 99-2tl

PLOW CASTINGS.

A Full Supply of Plow Castings, from David Anderson's Foundry, at Manufacturer's prices. For sale at PEMBERTON & SLOAN'S.

Feb'y 2, 1863 99 1m

PLOWS AND PLOW POINTS,

ALL NUMBERS, can be had at M. A. BAKER's Gun Shop, on Hay Street, opposite the old Wagon Yard. Fayetteville, N. C. Feb'y 2, 1863 99-1m

☞ All orders for CASTINGS executed at the shortest notice and on most reasonable terms

Highest cash price paid for old Iron and Brass

M. A. BAKER.

SALT.

50 BAGS SALT for sale by J. A. McDONALD.

Oakland, Jan'y 29, 1863. 99*2tpd

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber last spring, FIVE SHEEP, all white, bearing the marks of a swallow fork in the right ear, with an over-slope and an under half-moon in the left. I bought them of Alex. McLeod, of Moore county, and I expect they have gone or are trying to go back. Any information concerning the recovery of them will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded.

Address TAYLOR JOHNSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan. 31. 99 2tpd

3 or 4 good negro hands wanted for my farm. J. C. BLOCKER.

Several MULES and Artillery HORSES, good animals, for sale immediately.

J. C. BLOCKER.

I will sell my interest in a good set of SALT WORKS below Wilmington.

J. C. BLOCKER.

Jan'y 30, 1863. 99-2tpd

FARM FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell about 430 Acres of LAND, situated on the East side of the Big Swamp, in Bladen County, half a mile below Maysville, and three miles from the Cape Fear River There are about 125 Acres of this Land which is cleared and ready for cultivation: there is also a good House upon it, suitable for the accommodation of quite a large family, and the necessary out houses. The balance of the Land is well timbered with Pine, Oak, Gum, &c. No better range for cattle or hogs can be found in this section of country. For further particulars address me at Elizabethtown, or D. M. Foyles, Wilmington, or Jas O. Barry, at Fayetteville.

J. T. NURNEY.

If the above Land is not sold before the 2d of March, it will be offered at public auction, at the Court House in Fayetteville.

Feb'y 2. 99-18tpd

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., February 1, 1863. When called for please say they are advertised.

John A Armstrong. B A Briant, Miss Gabriella Beaty, Mrs Joana Brown, Bronaugh J Baker, F Bryant, G W Blythe, Wm Bailey. Miss E A Croom, Caroline Coats, Miss Bedea E Chance, J B Caison, Mrs Elizabeth Crul. John M Davis Jno Ellis, James Elmore. Mary Frazier. Sol Gales, Sarah Garrout, John B Graham, Mary S Garnto. Jas Highum, Mr Heath, Mrs Eliza J Hall, John Hares, Wm Henry, Elizabeth Holt, Mrs Sarah Hostlier, Wm Hodges Paul Jenkins, William Jackson, Mrs Ann M Jackson, Mrs M J Jones, Mrs Adaline Jones. Miss Crissee B Mills, Miss Catharine Murphy, Mrs Margaret Moores, Miss Mary C Monroe, Miss Mary McLeod, Miss Charity McAllister, C C McCrummen, Lieut McLean, R H McDuffy, Duncan McLean, Miss F A McNeill. Hilery Newell C W Oldham, Mrs Sarah J Oliver. Samuel P Platt. Stephen Rheils. Sherod M Simmons, W H Smith. Adam Tredwell, John Talbot, Miss Mary J Tolar, Mr R Thorburn, Mrs Martha Taylor, Miss Martha Turlington. Miss Mary M Walker, Nathan Williamson, N W Williamson, Ed Wood, Mrs Mary C Wilson, Daniel Wallis, Nathan B Whitfield, J G Whitlock, Miss Edeth A Williams, John Williams.

JAS. G. COOK, P. M.

CHOICE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a VALUALE TRACT of LAND in Robeson county, containing 328 acres. The land is located in the heart of an excellent neighborhood, 8 miles south of Floral College and 4½ from the Shoe Heel Depot, on the W. C. & R. Railroad, and directly on the proposed line from Fayetteville, N. C., to Florence, S. C. Churches and first class Academies are convenient.

This land is heavily timbered with oak, hickory and pine, and is considered among the most productive corn and cotton lands in the county. It formerly belonged to ex-Gov. Neill S. Brown of Tenn., selected by him for its healthiness, desirableness and conveniences to churches, schools and factories. It will be sold on reasonable terms to an early applicant

Persons wishing to purchase, can get information by applying to the subscriber at Montpelier, Richmond county, N. C., or calling on John McRae or Robt. L. Monroe, Anna Pirrennæ P. O., Robeson county, who will take pleasure in showing the lands.

D. McNEILL.

Jan'y 30. 99*2tpd

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jan'y Term, 1863.

THE following list of Lands was returned to said Term for an order of sale for the taxes due thereon, by the Sheriff of said County:

Names.	No. acres.	Val.	Amt of tax due.	For the year.
John Caddell,	100	$ 50	66c	1860 '61
John B McRae	100	100	1 72	1860-61
Alex McKay,	300	150	2 58	1860-'61
Daniel Chisholm,	50	50	61	1860-'61
M Q Waddell & Co,	1920	960	37 74	1858-'59-'60-'61
Alexander McRae,	350	150	2 58	1860 '61
John Gibson's heirs,	100	100	1 72	1860-'61
Burwell Johnson,	50	50	86	1860-'61
Arch'd Lammond,	200	500	3 59	1860
Daniel Lammond,	130	130	95	1860
Lockey Lucas,	82	82	52	1860
C N Hall,	84	350	10 12	1859-'60 and 1861
Paul Barringer,	30	300	5 15	1860-'61
Charles F Fisher,	1 Lot		27 47	1860 '61
Robt McRae,	120	120	18 15	1860-'61
Shafer, Kizer & Co,	5450	2735	48 77	1860-'61
Nelson Merritt,	100	100	5 77	1858-59 and 1860
Sarah Merritt,	100	100	1 62	1859-'60 and 1861

J. S. SPENCER, Clerk.

Jan'y 30, 1863. 99*3tpd

PLOWS! PLOWS!!

NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry, by D. ANDERSON.

Jan. 19. 95-1tf

WANTED.

A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to D. ANDERSON, Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan. 19. 95-1tf

WHOLESOME ADVICE.

Hon William C. Rives, Virginia's greatest statesman, was beaten in the late Senatorial contest. He was an old Union man, and that was made an argument against his election. Since his defeat he has written a long letter to his personal friend, the Editor of the Richmond Whig, who, a secessionist for twenty years past, publishes it and makes it the occasion for some wholesome advice to his old political friends, which we append. The Whig, to its honor be it said, has preached the same doctrine from the beginning of the war, and much bitterness and trouble would have been spared us if its advice had been heeded. Really, the treatment received by the old Union men is the highest tribute that could be paid to their patriotism; but it looks otherwise and fosters party spirit, for very few people regard it as we do. Our view of the matter may be partially illustrated by our own business experience: There is a good deal of Government advertising to be done, which is parceled out among those of the right stripe in old times, none of it, to our sincere gratification, coming to us But every now and then there is some notice, a wide circulation of which is of real importance to the Government, and we receive a letter from some Bureau asking us to publish it, gratuitously of course, as a matter of interest to public and Government. Of course we do it with pleasure, and take the whole transaction, however small on the part of the officials, as a compliment to ourselves. The Government patronage is not needed to keep the Observer alive, nor to induce a hearty support to its Administration, the more efficient because known to be uninfluenced by "the spoils," in which we neither seek nor desire a share. It is a sort of advertising we hope always to be spared.

From the Richmond Whig.

"*Mr. Rives.*—We take the responsibility of publishing Mr. Rives' letter precisely as it reached us; not that we suppose he or his friends need any vindication. It is not only a clear and manly exposition of a high-toned and loyal conduct, but it refers to the condition of public sentiment in the State (and North Carolina and all the border slave States might have been included)—which condition a wise politician would do well not to forget. *In January* 1861, *all of us were not secessionists.* For the twenty years preceding Nov. 1860, Judge Wilson, of Lynchburg, Judge Tucker, and some half dozen more of us, composed the whole body of secessionists in the State. A hamper would have held the entire party. *We* were secessionists for long years from the deep conviction that Yankeeisms were gradually undermining the admirable Republican institutions which we inherited from our English ancestors, and would sooner or later sweep them from existence. The Constitution of 1851, by introducing universal suffrage and the election of all officers directly by the people and for short terms, almost realized our worst fears. We were spared only one evil. The Yankee system of free schools, by which all individuality is destroyed and men are made as exactly alike as a gross of wooden nutmegs, alone was wanting to cap the climax of our misfortunes, and fetter our minds as well as our bodies. We regarded the election of Lincoln by a sectional majority as revolution, the virtual subversion of the Constitution; and we thought it the duty of the Southern States to take steps at once to prevent the common Government, with its organized army and navy, from passing quietly into the hands of our sworn enemies.

"But such was not the sentiment of one in five of the people of Virginia in January '61. They were for *waiting;* some to make preparations for resistance; some in the hope, that a fair and honorable adjustment might be effected; and still others with the hope of *reconstruction;* but nearly all concurred in awaiting the action of the new Administration. The Legislature of Virginia was then in session, and inclined by an overwhelming majority to this policy. The Convention, which was soon after elected, contained, among its 150 members, less, we believe, than 30 secessionists, and many of them very tender-footed and mealy-mouthed. Just about the same time our President himself is reported in the papers to have shed abundant tears on the occasion of taking his departure from the Senate Chamber in Washington.

"Secession was not then what is was ninety days afterwards, when the Proclamation of Lincoln denounced submission or war. That document roused every true and loyal heart in the South—and none more promptly or inspired with a loftier courage than that of Mr. Rives.

"We have ever held that it was not more the dictate of justice than of policy to regard every man, who was true in that emergency, as a worthy brother and a devoted Patriot. And we tell our original secession confreres, if they proscribe all who desired to preserve the Union previous to the Proclamation, they will not have half enough to fill even the snug and safe and profitable berths in the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments, to say nothing of the forces requisite to confront the enemy in the field. If their rule of intolerance and proscription had been adopted in the beginning, where would they have found the men to fight the battles, which Stonewall's Union cohorts have been fighting for the last eighteen months? Better not touch that branch of the subject. It may remind the majority of their power, and engender the spirit of feud, which we see rising in North Carolina, and scatter it broad-cast over the Confederacy.

"But want of loyalty was not Mr. Rives' offence, No man had any distrust of his deep-rooted attachment and undying devotion to Virginia. The feeling which inspired the obscure Athenian, when he inscribed on the shell the name of Aristides, because he was tired of hearing him called the just, was akin to that which victimized Mr. Rives. It was really painful to witness the contortions of gentlemen at the contemplation of superior merit, as though they were scorched by it, like worms writhing in hot embers. *Urit enim fulgore suo.* Ancient prejudices, the memory of past, though not forgotten party contests, may have contributed to aggravate the feeling. But envy, while a universal passion, is often a strange one in its manifestations. Unlike most noxious weeds, its growth is most luxuriant in the most barren soils. Horace, who loved to mingle philosophy with poetry, undertook to explain the *modus operandi* of this unamiable passion, and tells us that nothing but death can subdue it. But Churchill, with a juster appreciation of human nature, proclaims it immortal:

> "Worth may be hearsed, but envy cannot die,
> Immortal, unimpaired, she rears her head,
> And damns alike the living and the dead."

The Negro in New Jersey.—In the Legislature of New Jersey, on the 14th inst., Dr. Stilley, Senator from Atlantic county, presented the following petition numerously signed by his constituents:

"In view of the large influx of the colored race among us, and their probably increasing migration into free States, caused by the emancipation policy of the present Administration we, the undersigned, citizens of the First Congressional District, respectfully represent to your honorable bodies that the presence in our midst of this unprofitable and demoralizing class of people tends greatly to our injury, filling our almshouses and jails, hinder ng our Courts, increasing our taxes, (already oppressive,) and reducing the wages of our working classes."

The Columbia (S. C.) Guardian contains an advertisement for *six hundred* deserters from Evans' brigade, at Kinston. The crime of desertion is increasing to an alarming extent.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The following bills passed 3d reading in the Senate on Saturday: In favor of M. C. Gulley; the sheriffs of Yadkin, Onslow and Pasquotank; Drury King; J. H. Allen; M. L. Brittain; T. J. Carr; incorporating Vestal's Ford Tollbridge co.; Silver Hill Lead co.; Female Seminary in Davidson; Western Turnpike co.; Hiwassee Turnpike co.; amending charters of Pittsboro' and Raleigh; concerning State Educational Society.

In the Commons, on Saturday, bills were introduced: By Mr. Shober, concerning Notaries Public. Mr. Mann, to permit letters of administration to be taken out in other counties when the deceased had been a resident of any county now occupied by the enemy. Mr. Hawes, to amend charter of Wilmington; passed. Mr. Wallin, to incorporate Marshall, Madison county; passed. Mr. Sherwood, to incorporate the Springfield Literary Society.

In the Senate, on Monday, the following bills were passed: To legalize certain acts of the County Court of Lincoln. To authorize the Governor to employ a messenger. Authorizing the Public Treasurer to employ a clerk to sign bonds.

The roll of magistrates appointed by the House was added to and adopted. The bill authorizing towns to levy an *ad valorem* tax on slaves was tabled. The resolution to clothe military prisoners at Salisbury was discussed during the remainder of the day, except from 1 to 10 o'clock, when the Senate and House met the Governor in joint secret session, to receive information we presume as to military necessities in this State.

In the Commons, on Monday, bills and resolutions were introduced: By Mr. Bynum, that the Legislature adjourn sine die on the 2d of Feb'y next. Concurred in. Mr. Smith, instructing the Judiciary Committee to consider the subject of providing some plan to authenticate Claims, Guardian Bonds, Notes, &c., the records of which have been destroyed by the enemy. Concurred in. Mr. Benbury, to authorise the Governor to promote officers and men in the Regiments from this State, for gallant and meritorious conduct. Mr. Gentry, to provide relief on account of the destruction of the records of Alleghany county by fire. Mr. Henry, of Henderson, in favor of Isaac Areledge, late sheriff. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Shepherd the resolution relative to soldiers' bounty was taken up, and passed its several readings. It allows the payment of the additional bounty of $35 allowed by the Convention to all soldiers who entered between the 19th Feb'y 1862, and the 6th May 1863, and to the heirs of those who were killed, died or discharged during that period.

The Revenue Bill came up on its 3d reading, and Mr. Amis objected to the second section dividing slaves into classes for taxation. It did not meet with the approbation of the people generally. The proper mode would be to have them valued by commissioners as in the case of land. He thought the Legislature ought not to assume the right to value slaves more than any other property. He moved the bill be referred back to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Shepherd would not object to the proposition as he was anxious to harmonize public feeling on this subject. He was not prepared to say that the division of slaves into classes for taxation, was in exact agreement with the Constitution. He thought it a good mode, but he was anxious to adopt a plan which would forever put an end to all difference on this subject. If this was done it would be a happy event for the State. The bill was referred.

The bill authorizing a subscription to the Chatham Railroad was taken up and speeches made in its favor by Messrs. Fowle, McKay, and Waddell. It was then referred.

The bill appropriating $500,000 for the relief of indigent families of soldiers in the army, or who have been killed or have died in the service, was passed, the amount increased to $1,000,000.

BRUTE BUTLER.

From the Richmond Examiner.

A great hue and cry has been raised at the South because the spawn of Northern cities saw fit to prostrate themselves before this new Haynau, this modern Verres, returned from his conquest—this Beast emerging from his cave filled with dead men's bones. Why this outery? Wherefore assail the Brute clotted with gore, or the chimpanzees that danced and chattered at his coming, and beslobbered him with praise? What had this hog-hyena done contrary to his instincts, that we should so berate him and his worshippers? He had hanged Mumford. That was true yankee courage. He had issued a hellish order against the ladies of New Orleans. That was unaffected yankee gallantry. He had put the Mayor and hundreds of others into dungeons. That was the yankee conception of the proper method of administeriug the laws of "the best Government the world ever saw." He had banished from the city more than twenty thousand people who refused to perjure themselves by taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. That was the yankee idea of justice. He drove these people off without a change of clothing and with only fifty dollars in money. This was the yankee idea of humanity. He confiscated property by millions This was yankee honesty. He supplied the rebels in Texas with munitions of war and pocketed the proceeds of the cotton received in exchange. This was a smart yankee trick. His troops were whipped at Baton Rouge while he was in New Orleans; he was never under fire and never smelt gunpowder except at Hatteras, when the long range guns of his fleet opened upon a mud fort which had no ordnance that could reach him two miles off; and on the strength of this he issues an address as pompous as Satan's speech to his legions in the bottomless pit. This was making material for yankee history. After inflicting innumerable tortures upon an innocent and unarmed people, after outraging the sensibilities of civilized humanity by his brutal treatment of women and children, after placing bayonets in the hands of slaves, after peculations the most prodigious and lies the most infamous, he returns, reeking with crime, to his own people, and they receive him with acclamations of joy, in a manner that befits him and becomes themselves. Nothing is out of keeping; his whole career and its rewards are strictly artistic in conception and in execution

He was a thief. A sword that he had stolen from a woman—the niece of the brave Twigge—was presented to him as a reward of valor. He had violated the laws of God and man. The lawmakers of the United States voted him thanks, and the preachers of the yankee gospel of blood came to him and worshipped him. He had broken into the safes and strong boxes of merchants. The New York Chamber of Commerce gave him a dinner. He had insulted women. Things in female attire lavished harlot smiles upon him. He was a murderer. And a nation of assassins had deified him. He is at this time the REPRESENTATIVE MAN of a people lost to all shame, to all humanity, all justice, all honor, all virtue, all manhood. Cowards by nature, thieves upon principle, and assassins at heart, it would be marvelous indeed if the people of the North refused to render homage to *Benjamin Butler*, the beastliest, bloodiest poltroon and pickpocket the world ever saw.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Very Like.—One of our exchanges contains an advertisement of "Cog. Brandy For Sale." It should be *incog.*, as the probabilities are that no one would recognize it as Brandy—least of all, imported or Cognac Brandy.—*Rich. Whig.*

GENERAL COOKE'S BRIGADE.

We are indebted to his Excellency Governor Vance for the following report from Col. E. D. Hall, commanding Gen. Cooke's brigade, of the battles of Sharpsburg and Fredericksburg. This report is highly interesting, and shows that the gallant commander and the troops performed their whole duty. It is the old and glorious story of North Carolina courage and self-sacrifice in the "imminent deadly breach."

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
Dec'r 19th, 1862.

SIR:—I think it nothing but just and proper that regular reports from brigade commanders of North Carolina troops should be made to you, in order that justice may be meted out to those regiments and brigades who are entrusted with the honor and good reputation of the good old State, and have so successfully borne her flag in the thickest of the fight, and as I have had the responsibility, on two occasions, to take command of this brigade in the heat of pitched battles, (Sharpsburg and Fredericksburg) owing to the disabling of the commanders of the brigade early in the action, I feel that the responsibility devolves upon me.

This brigade, commanded by Gen. John R. Cooke, as gallant an officer as ever lived, consists at present of the 46th, 15th, 27th and 48th regiments of N. C. troops.

On the morning of the 11th inst., the brigade was ordered to the front, in connection with Gen Ransom's brigade, and all under his command took position on Willis' Hill, directly opposite Fredericksburg, and well on the left of our lines. We remained in line of battle until about 12 o'clock of Saturday, the 13th, when we were ordered forward, at which time the battle was raging furiously Willis' Hill overlooks the valley of the Rappahannock, in which Fredericksburg is situated, being about a fourth of a mile distant. On the crest, four batteries had been erected. At the foot of the hill, Gen. Cobb, with his brigade, under cover of a long stone fence, was hotly engaged with the enemy, who were making a desperate attempt to storm the position. The Georgians fought gallantly, and against terrible odds. The enemy had succeeded in forcing their way up to within forty yards of the fence, when Cooke's brigade reached the crest of the hill, and in face of a deadly fire of artillery and small arms, drove them back with great loss. Our men were falling fast, for we were within two hundred and fifty yards of twenty-five or thirty thousand of the enemy; but no men ever fought better or with more enthusiasm. Not a man faltered. The 46th and 27th were ordered down the hill to support Gen Cobb behind the stone fence, where they remained all day and suffered but little after arriving there. The 48th, under Lieut. Colonel Walkup, and the 15th, under Lieut. Col. McRae, remained on the hill and suffered severely. North Carolina can boast of no braver men than the commanders of those two regiments on that day. Six different times afterwards did the enemy, with his heavy columns, attempt to drive us from our position, but at each attempt was he thrown back with immense loss, leaving the field literally black with their dead and wounded. During the afternoon we were reinforced by the 25th N. C., Lieut Col. Bryson commanding, and one other regiment of Gen. Ransom's brigade further on our left, and gallantly did they do their duty. Shortly after, Gen. Kershaw, with a South Carolina brigade, came to our assistance. The tooops I have enumerated composed all of our forces engaged on the left that day, as far as I am aware of. I am satisfied we did not have five thousand, and we have since ascertained that we had both Genls. Hooker and Sumner to contend with. The enemy lef. at least one thousand dead on the field in our front, and the wounded must have been three or four times as many; we killing and wounding as many men as we had to fight them with. I am sorry to say that the loss of the brigade was quite heavy, viz: four hundred and eighty-seven out of about thirteen hundred. Our General was severely wounded early in the action, but am glad to state that he is rapidly convalescing. At nine o'clock that night the brigade was relieved, and ordered to the rear to replenish their ammunition, they having fired sixty rounds, and to hold themselves in readiness for the renewal of the fight the next day.

Where *all* did their duty so well, it is impossible to single out any one man for praise above another. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
E. D. HALL, Col.
Com'd'g Cooke's Brigade.

To His Excellency, Z. B. VANCE,
Governor of North Carolina.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Journal, writing from the army of the Potomac, says: "There is a great deal of talk about another battle at Fredericksburg; but you don't take me into it. I have been in nine different battles, and have been fighting for the nigger long enough. I thought at first, I was fighting for my country's flag, but its a mistake—I don't love the niggers. Our regiment has only about 120 men. Our men are leaving every night."

Sequestration Sale
of 45,000 Acres of Valuable Lands.

BY virtue of a Decree from the District Court for the District of Florida, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the Public Square in LAKE CITY, FLA., on

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1863,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., many valuable and desirable tracts of Land, some of which are situated in Suwannee County, some in Levy, several in Marion, and many in Alachua County, and all either on or within convenient distance of the Railroads.

All persons desiring places in the richest and most convenient section of the State can be accommodated; for not only do these many tracts (in all comprising over 45,000 acres) embrace every grade of Land, from the very richest Orange Groves, and other unsurpassed Hammocks well adapted to the culture of Sugar and Sea Island Cottons as also the best of well timbered Pine Lands, equally as good for Cotton, down to the poor Sand Hills, in which ever-healthy and delightful residences can be had, convenient, not only to the richer lands, but to a never-failing abundant supply of fish, wild fowl and game. Thus not only do these Lands embrace every grade of quality, but they will be sold in bodies varying from 40 acres to 1000, by which every one can be suited.

To those wishing to remove further south to the most desirable portion of our country, where as many (if not more) of the comforts and luxuries of life can be most easily obtained and where a living can be more easily had than in any other country, this is their opportunity. To capitalists wishing to invest their surplus funds in something permanent and of increasing value—now is your time; such another you will not again have.

Terms of sale, CASH, in Confederate Notes or Bonds, payable as soon as the sales are confirmed by the Court.

For further information, numbers of the Lands to be offered, &c, &c., address the subscriber at Gainesville, E. Fla., or James Banks, Esq., District Attorney, Lake City. R. W. B. HODGSON,
Receiver.

NOTE.—Parties from a distance leaving Savannah, Ga., by Gulf Road on Monday morning, will reach Lake City at 2 o'clock, P. M., Tuesday, in time for sale next day.

Gainesville, Fla., Nov. 27, 1862. 81-tds

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other COUNTRY Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

FROM THE NORTH.

FREDERICKSBURG, Jan. 25.—The Herald of the 21st has been received.

Senator Wall, Democratic Senator from New Jersey made a speech on the 19th. He compared the Union to a ship at sea in distress, with an incompetent pilot at the helm. It would never be able to ride the storm till a Democrat took his place. The crowd groaned at the mention of the names of Lincoln and Butler, but cheered McClellan.

Gov. Parker, of New Jersey, was inaugurated on the 20th inst. In his inaugural he denounced the assumptions of the Federal Government, and repudiated the emancipation proclamation. He closed by asking if there is no way, consistent with the honor and interests of all, to bring to an end this unnatural strife, which is shedding the best blood of the land and eating out our substance. There is not a good citizen in the whole country who does not in his heart desire peace. There is not a Christian family in the land who, when the shades of evening close around, do not, in their devotion at the family altar, pray for peace and the safe and speedy return of the long absent one. There is not a soldier in the Northern or Southern armies who, as he paces at night his weary round, or lays his head upon the rude camp pillow, does not in his imagination visit the fireside at home and sigh for peace. We should not be afraid of peace—an honorable and permanent peace—whether it come by the exercise of power or by the exercise of conciliation. It should be a peace on the basis of "the Union as it was"—not a Union of States where part are held in subjugation as conquered provinces, adding nothing to the material interests and prosperity of the nation and only furnishing a theatre of action for swarms of military officials—but a Union of all the States, with their "equality and rights unimpaired." It should be a peace founded on the submission of all to the rightful authority of the Government, and the guarantee to all of their constitutional rights by the Government. It should be a peace bringing with it such utility as will have the Constitution for its foundation and obedience to law its corner-stone.

Eighty-four members of the Missouri Legislature met at Jefferson City, and adopted a memorial to President Lincoln, setting forth that there is still underlying the surface of the State a very large substratum of treasonable sentiment, which may break out at the first favorable opportunity, and urging Lincoln to use his utmost caution in rescinding or modifying orders that have coercive influence on the country's enemies—[meaning his proclamation.]

Gen. Sherman, in his official report of the fight at Vicksburg, puts the Federal loss at 1,950 killed and wounded, besides 500 made prisoners.

Advices from Memphis confirm the burning of Holly Springs, Missi-sippi, by the Yankees, in "retaliation for the bitter hostility of the inhabitants"

A number of iron-clads have sailed from New York, going southward.

The loss in Negley's division alone, in the battle of Murfreesboro', is given in the Northern papers as 1356 in killed and wounded.

PETERSBURG, Jan 26.—We [Express] have the N. Y. Tribune of Jan'y 23d

Burnside has commenced another "On to Richmond." He has issued the following address to his troops:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., Jan. 20, 1863.

General Orders, No. 7.—The Commanding General announces to the Army of the Potomac that they are about to meet the enemy once more.

The late brilliant actions in North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas have divided and weakened the enemy on the Rappahannock, and the auspicious moment seems to have arrived to strike a great and mortal blow to the Rebellion and to gain that decisive victory which is due to the country.

Let the gallant soldiers of so many brilliant battle-fields accomplish this achievement and a fame the most glorious awaits them.

The Commanding General calls for the firm and united action of officers and men, and, under the providence of God, the Army of the Potomac will have taken the great step towards restoring peace to the country and the Government to its rightful authority.

By command of Maj. Gen. BURNSIDE,
LEWIS RICHMOND, Asst. Adj't Gen'l.

The Tribune's correspondent writes in high spirits as to the success of the movement of the troops which had begun, but closes his letter rather despondently. He says:

"An unusually serious feeling pervades the officers of the army. *It is felt to be a very critical period.* The tone of the troops has been despondent for the last two weeks, and another decided repulse would bring results unpleasant to contemplate. I believe the troops will do their duty; but without any of *the run* and animation which springs from enthusiasm. "We have men enough to succeed," remarked Gen. Hooker today, 'if our force cannot, five millions could not." The army is doubtless strong enough in mere numbers. God grant that it may be strong enough in spirit and confidence. In spite of all that has been said of their demoralization, the troops marched along in the crisp air this morning right blithely and cheerily.

You have probably received Burnside's order to the troops announcing that they are about to meet the enemy once more. It was published to all the regiments to-day, and has had an excellent effect. In most cases they received it with lusty, vociferous cheers.

A heavy rain is falling to-night. It is prophetic of trouble for the artillery trains; and Hooker's and Franklin's men, in their bivouacs, must find it dreary enough."

The Tribune has later news by telegraph as follows:

The Rappahannock Crossed.—PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—The Washington Star of yesterday is received. It has the following highly important intelligence in regard to the movements of the army under command of Major General Burnside:

"The understanding in Washington to day is, that a portion of the Army of the Potomac, Gen Hooker's Division, has at last certainly crossed the Rappahannock, and that the movement took place yesterday."

From Fortress Monroe.—FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 21.—The U S. agent for the exchange of prisoners, Col. Ludlow, has demanded of Mr. Ould, the Confederate agent, that all the U. S. officers, now in the hands of the Rebels, should be, in compliance with the cartel, at once released.

Mr. Ould has replied that all the officers now in the hands of the Rebels, and captured before the 12th of January—the date of Jeff. Davis's Message—will not be released on parole, but will be exchanged for those of corresponding rank. All officers captured after the 12th inst. will be handed over to the Governors of the States in which they are captured, as indicated in Jeff. Davis's Message. (Col. Ludlow says all this is in violation of the cartel.) Non-commissioned officers and privates will be released on parole as heretofore. The subject of citizen prisoners is not yet fully settled.

The Post of Arkansas Prisoners.—WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The following has been received at the Navy Department:

CAIRO, Jan. 21.—The gunboat Lexington, Lt. Commander Shirk, has just arrived, at 11½ a. m., conveying 4,793 Rebel prisoners of war from the

A. M. PENNOCK, Elect Captain.

[A wonderful gunboat that must be!]

Another Expedition.—The Tribune says: that the following squadron of fast steamers has been sent off, or commissioned to go, within a few days, on most important business: Lackawana, steam corvette, Iroquois, gunboat, Sacramento, large corvette, Pawnee, gunboat, Monongahela, gunboat, Ticonderoga, gunboat. These are all new, fast vessels, and only one of them, the Pawnee, was ever at sea before. The Ladoona, Hendrick Hudson and other useful purchased vessels are also sent away. The work to be performed by these ships, and the fleet whose names we printed some days since, will soon be heard of.

Gold is quoted in New York at 147¼. Foreign exchange at 163.

Another Vessel destroyed by the Alabama.—The Herald states that Capt. Semmes has succeeded in destroying another American ship belonging to Maine, which was lying at Sombrero Island.

Peace Prospects.—Colonel L. W. Wall, recently elected U. S. Senator from New Jersey, delivered a speech in Philadelphia on the night of the 19th, in which he recapitulated his miseries at Fort Lafayette, and said: "Fellow-citizens, I have received at the hands of the Legislature of New Jersey the high and responsible office of Senator of the United States. I go there, my friends, as I understand it, as far as my limited capacities are capable, to advocate peace on the floor of the Senate of the United States."

Goldsboro', North Carolina,
JANUARY 23d, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.

I. COMMANDERS of Brigades will give to the officers detailed for recruiting service, (one from each Company,) special instructions to arrest and forward to their Companies all enlisted men absent without competent authority.

II. A full pardon, except as to forfeiture of pay for the period of unauthorized absence, is hereby proclaimed to all enlisted men, absent without leave, who may voluntarily return to their respective commands on or before the 10th day of February next.

III. All enlisted men who do not voluntarily return within the time specified, and all who shall after this date absent themselves from their commands without proper authority, will be charged with desertion and tried by the new Military Court now in session. If found guilty, they will be sentenced to death, whether present or absent, and commanders will be ordered to execute the sentence wherever the condemned can be arrested.

IV. In Companies, all the enlisted men of which are present for duty, except those absent under legal orders or upon regular sick-leave, Division, District and Department Commanders are authorized to grant furloughs, at the rate of one for every twenty-five men present for duty in each company, and for periods which, deducting the time necessary for travel, will permit the parties to remain at home fourteen days. Whenever they are authorized by the facts to append a certificate, which will be required in every instance, that no enlisted man of the Company is absent without competent authority. Company and Regimental Commanders will forward, through the regular channels, at the rate and upon the conditions above specified, recommendations of the men most meritorious and deserving of furlough.

V. All enlisted men who overstay their regular sick furloughs, or those granted as above, will be immediately arrested on their return, an examination made into the circumstances of each case, and the facts reported to the Brigade Commander, who will either punish the delinquent, cause charges to be preferred, or return him to duty unpunished, as the circumstances of the case may in his judgment require.

VI. Major A. F. CONN, Chief Quartermaster, will cause these orders to be advertised once a week, for three weeks, in every newspaper published in North Carolina, and in the newspapers published in Columbia, Anderson, Greenville and Yorkville, South Carolina.

By Command of Maj. Gen. G. W. SMITH:
SAM W. MELTON,
Major and A. A. Gen.

A PROCLAMATION,
BY
ZEBULON B. VANCE,
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that a large number of soldiers from our armies are absent from their colors without proper leave, in this the hour of our greatest need, and it being confidently believed that a large majority of such were impelled to this course by a natural and almost irresistible desire to see their homes and friends once more after so long an absence, and not because of a cowardly determination to leave their brave comrades to share all the dangers and hardships of the field alone; and whereas, Maj. Gen. G. W. Smith, in command of the Department of North Carolina, by consent of the Secretary of War, has published an order declaring that all who may voluntarily return to duty by the 10th day of February next, shall be received into their several commands with no other punishment than a forfeiture of their pay for the time they have been so absent without leave; and declaring further that all who do not so return by the said 10th day of February, shall, when apprehended, be tried for desertion, and upon conviction, be made to suffer death:

Now therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation to all soldiers from this State, serving in the armies of the Confederacy, who are now illegally absent from their colors, commanding them to return to duty with their comrades, and exhorting them to avail themselves of this opportunity of saving their friends from the disgrace and infamy which will forever cling to the name of a deserter from his country's cause, and themselves from a felon's death. Many, after carrying their country's flag in triumph through various bloody conflicts and making themselves a name, of which their children's children might have been justly proud, have forfeited it all by absenting themselves at a moment when their own State is invaded and about to be desolated by a brutal, half-savage foe. Now is the time to reinstate themselves, by a prompt return to duty. I appeal to them to stand by their country yet a little longer, and not to sully by desertion the bright and glorious reputation of the State, which they have helped to win on a hundred hard fought fields; and I appeal to all good and loyal citizens throughout the State to give their influence to induce these men to return. Let no one, unmoved by this appeal to his patriotism and honor, suppose that he can remain at home with impunity; the full power of the State authorities, aided if need be by the Confederacy, shall be put in force to arrest him and bring him to punishment after the 10th day of February next, and there shall be no rest for the deserter in the borders of North Carolina. And let none excuse their desertion by declaring that they go home to take care of their families; they will add nothing to the comforts of their families by hiding like guilty men in the woods by day, and by plundering their neighbors by night; they only bring shame and suffering upon the heads of the innocent, and their little children, when gray headed old men, will have the finger of scorn pointed at them and the bitter taunt will ring in their ears, "Your father skulked in the woods to keep from fighting for his country."

The State is now trying to provide food for your families, and each county is making a similar provision; and as your Chief Magistrate I promise you that the wife and child of the soldier who is in the army doing his duty shall share the last bushel of meal and the last pound of meat in the State. Let every patriot in the land assist with all his influence in the execution of this proclamation and our victorious ranks will again be filled, and our country soon be rid of the enemy.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, our L. S. Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents, and caused the great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our City of Raleigh, on the 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1863.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Sec'y
Jan. 26, 1863. 98-law3t.

Lands for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my LAND on the West side of Gum Swamp, 7 miles from Laurinburgh Depot, containing 400 acres, which is as productive as any land in the lower end of Richmond county, N C. On the premises there is a comfortable dwelling, with all necessary outhouses. Any person wishing to purchase can either apply to myself on the premises, or address me at Springfield, N. C. DUNCAN JONES.

Dec'r 27, 1862. 91*6tpd

WAR NEWS.

From Below.—RALEIGH, Jan. 27.—The enemy has made no advance upon our lines since our last issue. It is said that there are 92 sail of vessels in Beaufort harbor, including two Monitors and six iron clad steamers. There are reported at Morehead City to be 52,000 abolition troops. A part of Gen. Robertson's cavalry, Capt. Perkins's company, surprised a party of the enemy near Onslow Court House, and killed several and routed them. The enemy, we learn, is committing every species of outrage upon the people of Onslow.—*Standard.*

KINSTON, Jan. 26.—Editors State Journal: A courier has just arrived from below, bringing a dispatch to Gen. Evans's headquarters, saying the enemy are advancing towards Trenton on the road leading to Wilmington. Another report says they are moving from Newbern in two columns, one towards Kinston on the Dover road, another towards Wilmington on the Trent road.

This news may be exaggerated to some extent, but it is in the main true, as I have just seen a gentleman who informs me he conversed with the courier on the subject himself. Whether the yankees are moving in force or it is merely a reconnoitreing party, I am not able to say.

The Yankees across the Rappahannock.—RICHMOND, Jan. 26.—This very important news has come to us in such a form that we are compelled to give it credence. We believe it true that a portion of Burnside's army has passed the Rappahannock, ten miles above Falmouth. Their object is supposed to be a flank movement against our army on the hills below. We are told that our own troops were never in better condition, or better prepared, and that their commanders were never less uneasy as to the results of the approaching battles. But it is certain that many furloughs were granted after the late battles, under the general supposition that both armies would be quiet some time, if not for the winter and spring. Another general action seems imminent on the lines of the Rappahannock.—*Examiner.*

RICHMOND, Jan 27.—The yankees "have not yet crossed the Rappahannock," and we rather suspect that the exciting news received in Washington on the night of the 20th, grew out of the fact that the yankee forces refused to attempt the "passage of the river," as had been beautifully arranged for them in the programme of Burnside. We do not anticipate a forward movement before the close of the present week; and not then, unless the condition of the roads should be much improved.—*Enquirer.*

RICHMOND, Jan. 27.—From all the information we have from Fredericksburg and its vicinity, we are disposed to believe that there is more importance to be attached to the Northern statements published yesterday with reference to Burnside's movements, than was generally accorded them. A gentleman who arrived in this city last night, from the army, states that it was generally believed that the enemy were about attempting a crossing some six miles above Falmouth, and that everything betokened preparation for an attack. It is pretty generally believed that a demonstration will be made during the present week, which will fully develope their movements, and possibly result in another bloody battle.—*Dispatch*

From the West.—VICKSBURG, Jan. 23.—We have trustworthy intelligence from above that the great Yankee flotilla, consisting of sixty gunboats and transports, has passed Greenville, Miss, coming down. We are ready.

TULLAHOMA, Jan. 23.—A despatch from Gen Wheeler states that, after destroying the Yankee gunboats at Harpeth Shoals, he pursued the transports down the river. Wheeler and Forrest, swimming the river with 100 men, destroyed a large quantity of stores, worth $1,000,000.

Scouts from Morgan's command, on the other side of the Cumberland, state that the bridges between Nashville and Bowling Green had been washed away by the high water, thus completing the destruction of the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

Gen. Wheeler has been made a Major General.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, is describing Breckinridge's charge at Murfreesbro', says: "If utter madness can be called bravery, then these Rebels were indeed brave."

Attack on Gen. Morgan.—MOBILE, Jan'y 25.—The Advertiser and Register has received a dispatch dated McMinnville, Jan'y 24th, which says: "The enemy, 5000 strong, attacked one of Morgan's regiments, under command of Colonel Hutchinson, at Woodbury this morning. Our men, after two hours' fighting with a superior force, fell back two miles, with the loss of three men killed, including Col. Hutchinson, and nine wounded. The enemy's loss is unknown."

Ordnance and Munitions.—The Richmond Examiner learns from the report of the Secretary of War that measures to afford adequate supplies of ordnance, arms and munitions for the army have claimed the earnest attention of the Department. The increased stringency of the blockade by the enemy, while it has made the importation of sufficient supplies more difficult and costly, has at the same time induced more energetic efforts to find and develop all internal resources. The results so far are very encouraging. Our present supplies, the Secretary says, are at least as abundant as they have been at any time past, and our prospect for the future more promising. Two establishments, in addition to the leading one heretofore existing at this city, for making ordnance have been founded in interior towns under the auspices of the Department, one of which is already in successful operation, and the other will be in a very short time. Besides these some similar establishments have been fostered and engaged in similar works. Thus the serious anxiety which resulted from dependence on one establishment, liable to be interrupted by casualties or the chances of war, has been removed, and a larger provision secured for future supplies. Of small arms, the Department can now furnish stores more adequate to the requirements of the army than at any preceding date, while of munitions it entertains now no dread of deficiency. In these particulars also, by the encouragement and establishment of manufactures within the Confederacy, the Department is daily becoming less dependent on foreign supply and it indulges the hope that it will, at no remote period, be able to dispense altogether with that reliance.

Yankee Lying.—A gentleman, who has just run the blockade, says that he saw in the Northwestern papers, telegrams from Washington, which stated, that Gen. Lee was then in Washington—that he had come to throw himself upon the mercy of the Government ("the best Government the world ever saw!") and beg its forgiveness for his past treason. That the Government was disposed to be merciful in consideration of his voluntary surrender and his sincere contrition; but as to the other traitorous officials of the Confederacy, they would be dealt with with intense severity.

The yankees are growing desperate; but their ruling passion still holds its own.—*Rich. Whig.*

A Streak of Light.—Greeley, who has been in Washington, has returned to New York, and gives utterance to an awful allusion. It is pleasant reading, very. The Philosopher has discovered a great many wonderful things. He has ascertained that secession is contagious, and he hears on every side of new Confederacies—a Western Confederacy, a Middle Confederacy and an Eastern Confederacy, in addition to the Southern Confederacy. The din and confusion almost distract the good man and he is appalled at the imminency of "unmitigated anarchy." The election of Seymour, he pronounces, the most disastrous battle of the war to the North. Seymour and his party are as subservient proslavery men as Jeff. Davis could desire.—*Richmond Whig.*